



CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association

Volume 17, No. 3

July, 1956

RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

MISS THELMA REID, *President*


MRS. W. R. YELLAND, *Executive Secretary*

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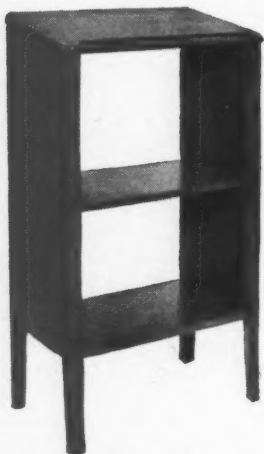
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We have examined the balance sheet of the California Library Association, an unincorporated nonprofit organization, as at December 31, 1955 and the related statements of income and expenses and changes in funds for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income and expense and changes in funds present fairly the financial position of California Library Association at December 31, 1955 and the results of the operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

FARQUHAR & HEIMBUCHER

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET
As at December 31, 1955

ASSETS		
Cash—Commercial account	\$ 8,680.38	
Savings accounts		
San Francisco Federal Savings & Loan	5,781.09	
American Trust Company	383.21	
Office	100.00	14,944.68
U. S. Government bonds at cost		1,073.00
Accounts receivable—General Fund		132.35
Total assets		<u>\$16,150.03</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS		
Accounts payable	\$ 215.43	
Federal income tax withheld	340.43	
Total liabilities		555.86
Funds—General	12,441.81	
Life Membership	1,287.95	
Film Circuit—Northern	899.48	
Film Circuit—Southern	964.93	
Total funds, Exhibit B		15,594.17
Total liabilities and funds		<u>\$16,150.03</u>

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the Year ended December 31, 1955

	Balance December 31, 1954	Additions	Reductions	Transfers	Balance December 31, 1955
Special Funds					
Trustee	\$ 67.03	—	67.03	—	—
Junior Section	81.30	—	81.30	—	—
Boys and Girls Section	29.96	—	29.96	—	—
University and College Section	364.89	—	364.89	—	—
Reserve for publication of Index and Roster	2.48	—	—	(2.48)	—
Life Membership	1,092.95	195.00	—	—	1,287.95
Municipal Libraries	211.88	—	211.88	—	—
Film Circuit—Northern	(71.03)	6,085.90	5,115.39	—	899.48
Film Circuit—Southern	588.45	3,688.78	3,312.30	—	964.93
	<u>2,367.91</u>	<u>9,969.68</u>	<u>9,182.75</u>	<u>(2.48)</u>	<u>3,152.36</u>
General Fund	9,929.30	28,522.80	26,012.77	2.48	12,441.81
Total Funds	<u>\$12,297.21</u>	<u>38,492.48</u>	<u>35,195.52</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15,594.17</u>

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year ended December 31, 1955

INCOME		ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER (UNDER)
Librarian advertising		\$ 3,630.00	3,700.00	(70.00)
District meeting		1,322.73	—	1,322.73
Workshop		65.60	—	65.60
Annual conference		5,307.34	10,000.00	(4,692.66)
Dues credited to districts				
Golden Empire	248.49			
Golden Gate	995.15			
Mount Shasta	94.62			
Redwood	41.56			
Southern	1,619.83			
Yosemite	329.98			
Dues — out of state	35.50			
Dues — general	10,095.37			
Total individual dues		13,460.50	10,600.00	2,860.50
Institutional dues		2,305.00	2,300.00	5.00
Sales of publications		1,464.95	900.00	564.95
Interest on savings		186.62	—	186.62
Miscellaneous		25.00	—	25.00
Transfers from special funds		755.06	755.06	—
Total income, Exhibit B		28,522.80	28,255.06	267.74
EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages				
Executive secretary	4,300.00	4,300.00	—	
Office help	2,596.84	2,400.00	196.84	
Presidents office	—	200.00	(200.00)	
Editor California Librarian	1,200.00	1,200.00	—	
Office operation and maintenance				
Supplies	1,138.91	1,600.00	(461.09)	
Printing	1,987.20	500.00	1,487.20	
Postage and express	1,634.34	2,000.00	(365.66)	
Telephone and telegraph	993.18	700.00	293.18	
Utilities	75.00	75.00	—	
Rent	300.00	300.00	—	
Travel, meals, etc.				
Executive secretary	248.93	400.00	(151.07)	
President	—	150.00	(150.00)	
Executive board	631.35	1,100.00	(468.65)	
Committees	588.71	605.00	(16.29)	
Sections	166.65	253.00	(86.35)	
Districts	—	139.00	(139.00)	
Meetings				
Annual conference	2,026.94	5,500.00	(3,473.06)	
District programs	—	373.00	(373.00)	
Section programs	94.05	475.00	(380.95)	
Committee programs	—	525.00	(525.00)	
Publications				
California Librarian	5,136.04	5,472.00	(335.96)	
Other	798.49	2,470.00	(1,671.51)	
District expenses				
Golden Empire	24.25	—	24.25	
Golden Gate	623.61	—	623.61	
Mount Shasta	60.50	—	60.50	
Redwood	39.24	—	39.24	
Southern	918.39	—	918.39	
Yosemite	72.44	—	72.44	
A.L.A. Dues	100.00	100.00	—	
Audit	50.00	50.00	—	
Insurance	30.36	—	30.36	
Capital outlay	50.06	175.00	(124.94)	
Contingency	—	300.00	(300.00)	
Miscellaneous	127.29	—	127.29	
Total expenses, Exhibit B		26,012.77	31,362.00	(5,349.23)
Net excess of income over expenses		\$ 2,510.03	(3,106.94)	5,616.97

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CLA AT MID-YEAR

BY THELMA REID, *President*

THE ASSOCIATION'S current activities are moving toward the second half of 1956, in which the year's work will be brought into focus at the Annual State Conference, set for San Diego, October 30 to November 3. The tentative program schedule and Anita Herrick's "Safari to San Diego" appear elsewhere in this issue of the *California Librarian*.

Following the impressive "spring sequence" of first-rate annual District Meetings, your executive Board met in San Francisco on May 28 and 29 to review programs to chart the Association's course for the remainder of the year.

Successful development of greater Section participation in year-round CLA activities is evident in the sponsorship of program events at District meetings and planning for general sessions at the San Diego Conference. The mid-year view indicates that a variety of committee activities envisaged at the beginning of the year have as usual not completely materialized. Some have developed into a related but different emphasis not precisely as originally planned. Other long-range projects have matured into fruition this year as a result of work in prior years. Many of the Association's more ambitious enterprises require more than one year to be completed. This is to be expected in any organization such as ours where committee work depends upon volunteer activity, usually in addition to full-time employment responsibilities. An outstanding example of the latter is the manual on the organization and use of a documents collection, a distinguished professional contribution of the Documents Committee, prepared at the request of the State Department of Finance, which was presented and approved for final publication.

Committees as well as Sections have assisted in District meetings this spring. The Intellectual Freedom Committee presented program contributions at both Redwood and Southern Districts.

A summary of the various "molecular" meetings to discuss the tentative Library Standards, a joint project of the Public Library Section and the Committee on Library Development and Standards, will be presented at the San Diego conference. A resume of the molecular meetings in Southern California is presented elsewhere in CL this month by Dr. Martha Boaz and should give all CLA members something to think about.

See elsewhere in this issue the statement of the current status of our library legislation, an augmented report of the Legislative Committee as approved by the Executive Board. By all means read Katharine Laich's article and if you have recommendations for needed legislative action, either long or short range, now is the time to get your ideas in to be considered for action.

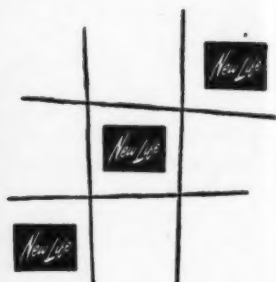
A statement of CLA Editorial Procedure and a proposal to publish, at intervals, a numbered series of monographs to be known as Occasional Papers were presented by the Publications Committee and approved by the Executive Board.

The Recruitment Committee submitted final copy for its projected brochure: "Librarianship, a Career Opportunity," which was approved for publication and distribution to stimulate interest among young people who are considering their vocational choice.

Two changes in Committee Chairmanships were announced at the Board Meeting: Mrs. Frances Henselman will succeed Mary Hugentugler who resigned as Chairman of the Professional Education Committee, and Coit Coolidge will serve as chairman of the Elections Committee succeeding Grace Murray, resigned.

You may be indeed proud of the Association's professional activities.

Come to San Diego this Fall and hear more about what everyone is doing. Hasta la vista!



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Back in school you won your tick-tack-toe by being alert and by planning your moves well. The same holds true today in library planning—you have to consider many things. Quality is most important; your library deserves the best in quality and styling. You want the best "looks" and the best performance, functionally. Planning and engineering service should be part of the service you get. And the furniture should last and last. All this, of course, adds up to New Life library furniture.



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CL A

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BY EDWIN CASTAGNA

A SAN DIEGO warehouse for storing cow-hides is not exactly where I would have looked for the first Southwestern librarian. But there, in 1835, with a few Kanakas for neighbors, lived a scholarly reprobate named Schmidt who lent books to sailors from the ships in the hide and tallow trade. In *Two Years Before the Mast*, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. describes Schmidt and his friendly book service.

Not many of our pioneer bookmen, to be sure, were on the rough scale of Schmidt. And generally our library beginnings were a bit more genteel. But a study of Southwestern library history reveals a number of striking personalities and unusual circumstances. I am going to trace these beginnings and speak about a few outstanding leaders who have advanced public librarianship in the Southwest. I am also going to indicate the direction and level of public library development as it appears to me and to describe some of our common problems and outline solutions that suggest themselves.

In preparation I have examined available material and used a questionnaire and my own observations in the Southwestern area, including a trip through Arizona and New Mexico last fall. The questionnaire was sent to public libraries in cities

of over 20,000 population in Southern California and over 5,000 in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah.

You will observe the obvious limitations on my paper. Like desert vegetation it sparsely covers a broad area. I hope some of the problems I have touched upon will be more systematically investigated. We need more detailed studies of Southwestern public libraries. Soon we will have a history of California libraries by Miss Harriet Eddy and Miss Susan Smith, two California pioneers. I hope this will inspire similar work elsewhere.

We are indebted to Dana also for an account of the first Southwestern inter-library loans. In Santa Barbara the men of the "Pilgrim" exchanged books with a whale ship crew, "a practice very common among ships in foreign ports." And Dana mentions the first California "great books program." While "smoking ship" at San Diego all the books were sealed up below, but Dana found a *Woodstock* and was elected reader. "No one," Dana writes, "could have had a more attentive audience . . . Many things which while I was reading I had a misgiving about thinking them above their tastes, I was surprised to find them enter into completely." Thus Dana found out 120 years ago what many of us are relearning today: most people can absorb the ideas in good books if they have the chance.

Having located the first librarian on the coast of Southern California, let us look in Arizona for the beginnings of library service there. The first Arizona library was shipped in by Samuel Colt, the revolver man. One of the readers was young Edward E. Ayer. As a Civil War cavalry trooper on duty in Arizona in 1862, he guarded Colt's mine. There he read his first book, Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*. So impressed was Ayer that

Ed. Note: "Public Libraries in the Southwest" was the major address presented by Edwin Castagna, Librarian of the Long Beach Public Library, at the 1955 Southern District meeting held in conjunction with the Sixth Annual Rockefeller Conference on the American Southwest and Mexico. Born in Petaluma, California, educated at Santa Rosa Junior College and University of California, Mr. Castagna has had a distinguished career in County and City libraries in California and Nevada. As City Librarian of Long Beach since 1950, Mr. Castagna served as President of CLA in 1954. This is reprinted from U.C.L.A. Library's Occasional Papers No. 3, with the gracious permission of Lawrence Clark Powell.

he bought a set of Prescott as soon as he returned to Chicago. He went on to build his own great collection on the American Indian which is now one of the glories of the Newberry Library. We don't think of Arizona in the 1860's as a bookish place. But for Ayer who grew up in the wilderness of Wisconsin and Illinois, with only a few school books, it was a bibliographically crucial area.

New Mexico's first public library was founded by Frank R. Sherwin, manager of the famous Maxwell land grant. The library was established in the wild town of Cimarron in 1881. Colonel W. H. Reynolds, Director of the Maxwell land grant, donated \$5,000 and many books from his private library.

The Mormons were among the Western pioneers with the highest regard for books. In 1851 an extensive library, rich with classics, was hauled to Deseret by ox team. Every church ward had a Sunday school library and by 1866 Provo, Lehi, Salt Lake City, Manti, Beaver, Fillmore and other cities had libraries. Brigham Young urged his followers to secure at least a copy of each treatise on agriculture and books for children, "to cause them to love to learn and read."

In Nevada it was the miners who were the library pioneers. Local library service was started in the boom towns by the miners' unions. Virginia City during the 1870's boasted the largest of these collections as was fitting for one of the busiest cities between the Mississippi and San Francisco.

I have no doubt that I can and will be taken to task for attributing the first library service as I have. Someone, perhaps in this audience, possibly knows the name of a learned grandee who operated a public library in Santa Fé in the seventeenth century. A careful checking of newspapers and early records would produce a great deal of interesting and useful knowledge on the beginnings of library service in the Southwest. I hope this will be done.

Although the sailors described by Richard Henry Dana seemed rather bookish

as they cruised and traded along the coast of California, the Mexicans ashore did not leave a record of much concern with books. But we do know of a library in Los Angeles in 1844. It occupied the corner of a dance hall. This library was certainly convenient to those most in need of good books, but we have heard very little of its educational influence on the people of the pueblo. Twenty-eight years later, however, in 1872, Los Angeles was an American city intensely interested in improving itself. A public mass meeting was led by such outstanding citizens as Governor Downey and General Stoneman. This led to the founding of the Los Angeles Public Library, making it apparently the first real public library in Southern California.

Charles Fletcher Lummis, Los Angeles librarian from 1905 to 1910, was one of the most vivid Southwesterners—writer, traveler, booster and first-class eccentric. He had walked from Ohio to Southern California. Marching out to meet him at Duarte was General Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, who made Lummis his city editor. Lummis was a friend of the Indians and founder of the Southwest Museum. It is to be regretted we no longer enjoy at library conferences such a dazzling sight as Lummis striding about in "an old sombrero, corduroy trousers, lace drawn shirt and bright red serape."

Lummis, a true Angeleno, was never one to hang back in describing the excellences of his library. After lyrical accounts of the roof garden and bookish achievements in spite of a tight budget, he writes of the Los Angeles Public Library, "It was one of the first to establish a library Civil Service . . . about a dozen years in advance of the application of the merit system to the other branches of public service in this city. It was one of the first libraries in its class . . . to adopt most of the scientific methods devised within the last twenty years. It has been, for many years, prominent among the libraries of America and of the world in relative circulation . . . By 1892 it ranked sixth in the United States in circulation. So far as I am familiar with the public libraries of the United States," Lummis concluded,

"none has ever been more free from politics or graft."

The Los Angeles Public Library training class by 1911 was sending its graduates all over the Southwest. Through them the Los Angeles Public Library strongly influenced library development in this whole area for forty-four years. The faculty included many distinguished teachers who prepared 633 students for careers in librarianship. The Library School was succeeded in 1932 by the U.S.C. School of Library Science.

The Library School at the Riverside Public Library is no longer in existence. Its organizer and director for a number of years, Joseph F. Daniels, was like Lummis a picturesque and articulate librarian. His influence was felt both through the graduates of the school and through his personal participation in California Librarian Association affairs.

As would be expected in a rich area, the public libraries of Southern California are relatively well off. Among them are some of the best of our public libraries. These have been quick to broaden their concept of the library's functions. Several have been offering phonograph record and motion picture film services for a number of years. Many are deeply involved in adult education. They sponsor Great Books, American Heritage, World Politics and other discussion groups. One group of libraries in the San Bernardino-Riverside area, pioneered in a radio home discussion series, "The Living Generation."

All is not perfect, of course, with Southern California libraries. Building needs are one of their biggest problems. Out of seventeen libraries answering the questionnaire seven said their buildings should be replaced immediately. Most of the others need meeting rooms, reading space, more shelf room, storage facilities, new furniture, lighting, etc.

Southern California is a good place to see excellent library buildings, both old and new. Older buildings worth visiting for their graciousness, functionalism, or a happy combination of both, are at Santa Barbara, Fullerton, Glendale, Palos Verdes Estates, Pasadena and Palm Springs.

More than eighty new library buildings have been completed in California since 1940. Many of them are in Southern California. Among the newer libraries in small communities worth seeing are the San Marino, National City, Laguna Beach and Huntington Beach Public Libraries.

Any librarian visiting Southern California would surely want to see the new San Diego Public Library central building. It has five levels, and space for 750,000 volumes. It combines conservative and modern ideas with an open arrangement in pleasing contrast to the cramped old building. Miss Clara E. Breed, San Diego's librarian, put years into the planning of this building. It is a monument to her thoroughness and painstaking attention to detail. She has appropriately been named San Diego Woman Of The Year in recognition of her great achievement.

The impressions of one who enjoys frequent and close association with the librarians of Southern California and who regularly visits many of their libraries are necessarily colored by a feeling of friendship for colleagues and pride in the general development. Nevertheless, I think it is fair to say the public libraries of Southern California rank high in general coverage, financial support and quality of service. Per capita expenditures of seventeen Southern California libraries answering the questionnaire averaged \$2.08 in 1953-54. They are administered by a group of forward-looking librarians who meet frequently to exchange ideas and stimulate each other. Southern California libraries are relatively well housed, well staffed and well stocked with books and other materials. Through constantly improving methods and creative professional thinking, public libraries of Southern California appear to be in for a period of advancement matching the general growth of the area. The Los Angeles Public Library, with its talented staff and rich resources, is a benevolent and cooperative leader among Southern California libraries. Many meetings are held there and the LAPL is the center from which ideas and services are available in this area.

Over in Arizona public librarianship is less developed, naturally, than in California with a fifty-year head start. Women's clubs founded many of the first reading rooms. The first buildings were built in Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma and Prescott, through Carnegie gifts. However, there were earlier libraries. The Rev. Pritchard had been shocked, during a ride in Bisbee Canyon in 1882, to see the body of a Mexican swinging from a rope. Convinced "something must be done to civilize these savages," he sent a collection of "well-chosen books" to Bisbee which is said to be preserved to this day in the Copper Queen Library there.

Mining companies set up early libraries in Bisbee, Douglas and Globe. The Old Dominion Library in Globe was a memorial to three miners lost in a fire in 1906. The employees gave a day's pay each. The library specialized in mining and history. It was kept up for many years by the Old Dominion Company and then by Gila County and the Women's Club.

In 1949 Patricia Paylore made a survey that is a landmark in Arizona librarianship. She called on Arizona librarians and citizens to recognize their needs and to pitch in to make Arizona's libraries as noteworthy as her tourist attractions. She found a per capita expenditure for public library service varying from three cents in two counties to a high of thirty-nine cents, with a state average of twenty-five cents. In 1953 there had been an improvement from twenty-five to thirty cents. This still left Arizona the fifth lowest of the forty-eight states.

You feel sharply the difficulty of providing library service or any kind of public service in most of Arizona as you drive east from the Colorado River over the parched rocky slopes, studded with giant saguaros, skirting the Vulture Mountains and crossing the barely damp Hassayampa Creek at Wickenburg. Finally you head into Phoenix, green and bright in the lush Salt River Valley, a fat oasis in a vast desert. Here you experience one of the characteristic contrasts of the Southwest. The new Phoenix Public Library is one of the handsomest of libraries. On

a glorious Sunday afternoon I counted more than 200 people enjoying the library. Some were at ease on comfortable chairs, some reading in the sun-warmed patio. Many were checking out books or registering in family groups. This evidence of heavy use of a library that is not well located according to some theories is eye-opening and satisfying. Although the building could be improved upon for ease of supervision, its excellent points far outweigh this limitation. Here is a library which fits easily into its pleasant surrounding lawns and ample parking space.

Responsible in a large measure for this splendid building is another Arizona library leader, Miss Jane Hudgins. She is a longtime Arizonian and one whose tenacity and ability to get things accomplished have resulted in this building which is in every way suitable for a wealthy, booming city like Phoenix.

A drive through a sandstorm well seasoned with tumbleweeds brought us to Tucson where the old Carnegie building is staffed by friendly and able librarians. I found the library especially busy after school. The teen-agers' room, one of the few in the Southwest, was crowded with children of several races mixing happily among some 5,000 carefully selected books. Only an ingenious staff could have found this space in a crowded building and developed it so imaginatively.

East from Tucson a few hours is the little town of Benson. Turn right up a dusty road and you come to the library. The building looks like an abandoned church. The faded sign on the door seems to say that the hours are two to five, Monday, Wednesday and Friday and that a card party on Thursday is held to support the library. It is operated by the Women's Club. This, regrettably, is the kind of library found too often in Arizona. Women's clubs have done a great pioneering job for Arizona libraries. But comparison with publicly owned libraries suggests it is time for towns or counties to take over.

Arizona has one fine new library, at least several offering better than average service and far too many pathetic, struggling libraries. The strong leadership of

a few librarians who know what needs to be done, a strong economy, and a general cultural maturing give Arizona the ingredients for library progress. A vigorous state library would make the situation more promising.

I have already mentioned the first public library in New Mexico. I would like to say the Cimarron library is still flourishing. Unhappily, it seems to have disappeared.

Much of New Mexico's library progress has been fostered by Mrs. Julia Brown Asplund, who for many years headed the State Library Commission, which was established in 1929. She gave fifty years of devoted service to the cause of New Mexico libraries. She came out in 1903, probably the state's first professional librarian, to organize the University Library. She served on the boards of both the Albuquerque and Santa Fé libraries and was chiefly responsible for creating the State Library Extension Service. Many librarians have contributed to the Development of New Mexico libraries. None has served as long nor accomplished more than Mrs. Asplund.

A strong factor in the recent development of New Mexico public libraries is the survey made in 1948 by Helen A. Ridgeway, A.L.A. public library specialist. The survey urged more tax support, more state aid, adequate headquarters, an increased budget for the State Library Commission, and classification and pay plan for local librarians.

Several of these recommendations have been carried out. State aid has been steadily increased. Per capita expenditure has gone up. The budget of the Library Commission has tripled in five years. A state classification and pay plan with increased salaries has been set up. Certification is in effect. According to Mrs. Irene S. Peck, now executive Secretary and Director of State Library Extension Service, these improvements are bringing in abler librarians. Grants to public libraries have increased. The number of counties without service has been reduced from eight in 1948 to five in 1954. Mrs. Peck writes, "For the first time in New Mexico library history, libraries are being chosen as beneficiaries

or memorials, an encouraging sign, we think. The first wing added to the Carlsbad Library was built as a memorial to a man who discovered the potash mines nearby; the Clovis Library last year was named as the beneficiary of an estate valued at a quarter of a million dollars; the Lovington Library recently received property valued at \$25,000; the little town of Grants has just been given \$15,000 toward a library."

My trip took me into New Mexico east of Lordsburg through the cow country and down to Las Cruces, then, following the route of Oñate and Coronado, up the richly historic, sinuous, Rio Grande River valley to Santa Fe and Taos. I went out into Arizona again west of Gallup, into the flaming, magnificent Painted Desert. It would be gratifying to report the libraries along the way worthy of this setting. But they were generally shabby, open only a few hours a week, sometimes squeezed into a small building with the Chamber of Commerce.

The Albuquerque Public Library has a Southwest style building with thick walls and timber. A bookmobile serves the county area. There is an auditorium for meetings and art exhibits and a teen-age section. The Ernie Pyle Memorial Branch is the small white house which was the home of the famous correspondent while he lived in Albuquerque. It contains many mementos and personal items of Ernie Pyle's and some of his manuscripts.

The Santa Fé Public Library in that glamorous old capital is operated by a woman's club and supported by public funds. It is in a building of indifferent Southwestern design. Taos, Grants and Gallup have attractive libraries.

There are several New Mexican libraries with fine possibilities but, unfortunately, none compares with the Phoenix Public Library. Imagination could make some of the rather ordinary buildings most inviting. This is true, of course, all over the Southwest and beyond. It is discouraging to find the library the sorriest of the public buildings. Reading rooms almost deserted after school, poor tattered book collections, clutters of old junk which shouldn't be in the library at all, are sad to see. One can

understand how libraries in dusty villages might leave something to be desired. You can, perhaps, accept in them naked light bulbs hanging down in the reading room and crudely constructed shelves with a few ragged books. It is not so easy to accept serious shortcomings in large libraries which have or should have fairly good incomes.

In per capita expenditures for public libraries, which were fifty-nine cents in 1953, New Mexico ranks somewhat above Arizona. Considerable progress has been made within a few years. In 1950 the per capita expenditure had been forty-one cents. But New Mexico, while gaining in per capita support, has been losing ground in another way. People without public library service increased from 275,000 to 293,000 between 1950 and 1953.

In spite of the conditions noted there is a spirit of strong library interest throughout the state. New Mexico, with good state leadership, is in a period of intensive library development. With certification and better salaries, New Mexico is bound to make further progress. The appearance of substantial gifts from individuals is especially encouraging. This sort of generosity is contagious and can lead to competitive philanthropy and increased civic pride.

Although it was out of my "territory," I decided to visit the El Paso Public Library at the suggestion of Patricia Paylore of the University of Arizona Library.

It proved to be one of the most successful new public library buildings I have seen anywhere. The architectural style, "Modern Southwestern," is singularly appropriate to the region. There has been a skillful integration of local building materials with artistic decoration. A pictographic history of Southwestern man on the ceilings of the entrance is especially effective. As in the San Diego and Phoenix libraries, one can see the Wheeler and Githens influence in the generally open arrangement and the stacks below the main floor.

Who was responsible for this beautiful, unique, functional building? Many people, of course, shared in its planning. And it coincides with a new cultural awareness in

El Paso. Mrs. Helen Farrington certainly deserves much of the credit. Her first public talk after her appointment as librarian in 1945 urged the bond issue for the new building. She is a product of the Southwest, having served in California libraries and does credit to the whole Southwest in her building contribution.

There is not much available on the early development of Utah libraries. Joanna H. Sprague reported in 1935 that there were forty-three tax supported public libraries in Utah of which ten were county libraries. By 1954, forty-seven public libraries were listed in the *American Library Directory*.

Utah has received a number of notable library gifts. The biggest was to Salt Lake City. The site and building for the Salt Lake City Public Library, amounting to \$120,000, were given by John Q. Packard, a thrifty silver miner. One of the stories of Mr. Packard's parsimonious practices credits him with having walked twenty miles from Santaquin to Eureka to save carfare.

My trip last fall did not take me into Utah and I have only my memories of former visits to go on. I do recall my first visit to a Utah public library about twelve years ago. I worked my way past a guard up to a high platform on which a desk was perched. Installed there was a grim faced librarian who peered down over the side at me and asked in a stern voice, "What do you want?" One reason I wanted to go back was to see if she is still there.

Although Utah has no state aid for public libraries it is relatively high in per capita support, with \$1.00 in 1953. Among the Southwestern states Utah has the smallest number of people without library service, only 30,000.

The last state in our area is Nevada. I visited only the southern part on my field trip but, I worked in Nevada for a number of years and feel I know its library situation well. The mining camp libraries petered out with the mines. As everywhere in the Southwest, women's groups opened reading rooms in a number of towns. There were a few Carnegie gifts but Nevada libraries have remained too much

in the orange crate, dusty corner stage. The largest public library is the Washoe County Library in Reno, with a trained staff, a good collection and a bookmobile. Las Vegas comes next in a new building, with Henderson perhaps third.

Nevada does poorly with regard to the percentage of population served. Only two-thirds of the people have access to local public and county libraries. Expenditures are eighty-four cents per capita.

A promising sign for Nevada is a recent survey made by the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau. This is the first systematic study of the entire library situation of the state. It makes positive recommendations for improvement. In general, these recommendations are sound and practical. There was one, though, which struck me as odd and particularly inappropriate for Nevada, that a charge be made to adults for the use of popular books. "Fee" libraries rather than free libraries would be the rule. In a state which boasts it has no income tax, no inheritance tax, no sales tax and calls itself "one sound state," and where some of the hotels will *give* you money to start gambling with, it appears outlandish that such a charge be made for public library service. Another proposal in the survey which is somewhat strange concerns a library "morgue." This would be a kind of depository library, possibly located in an abandoned building in a ghost town. Here the books would be kept in cartons. The idea is to protect the public from the suspected inability of Nevada librarians to refrain from discarding important books. Even with these questionable suggestions the survey represents a constructive step in Nevada and one which could lead to library development in a state where the cultural desert exceeds even the great physical desert.

To sum up, public library service throughout the Southwest, except for most of Southern California, is spotty and unevenly developed. Financial support is far below that needed to do an adequate job. Even in Southern California only a handful of libraries approach the ALA standard of \$3.00 per capita for superior service. With this low financial support go low salaries and poor book collections. Many buildings are inadequate and run down.

There is too often a depressing lack of imagination as to reader comfort, exhibits, color schemes, and general arrangement. It is disappointing to see even new buildings bare and uninviting, with a few shelves of dirty old books which should have been junked with the old building. It is an unhappy experience to walk into a library and find the staff apathetic and indifferent. Another minus is the lack of state aid except for a very slight amount in New Mexico.

On the positive side there are a number of encouraging points. In every one of the Southwestern states there is at least one fairly adequate public library. The best are excellent in every respect, with fine buildings, trained staffs, creatively assembled collections and progressively expanding programs. They are natural centers from which progress can be expected in every state. They are libraries to which isolated librarians can go for inspiration and for information on how to do a better job back home. The best of the libraries are administered by able library leaders who are of the Southwest, devoted to the public service and to the building up of their states. There is interest in local and regional authors throughout the Southwest, with a number of good collections in the field. The libraries report no censorship and most select books according to the principles of the Library Bill of Rights. All libraries welcomed all races and I observed no restrictive practices. Minority groups are represented on a number of staffs.

As I have suggested, a great many Southwestern library problems need to be investigated. We should know more about the conditions under which libraries develop best. How do the successful librarians operate in their communities to achieve what they do achieve? Study could profitably be made of the methods used by the public schools which have been much more successful in securing support for education than we have been able to do for libraries. Large units of service are obviously needed. Here California's success with county libraries could well be studied by the other states. We need, I believe, to consider the problems of training librarians specifically for service in the Southwest.

A library school drawing intelligent and public spirited young people from southwestern states, able to train and motivate them to go back to serve their own areas, would be performing an important service to the profession. Such a school might take its students on extended field trips to work in various sections of the Southwest so they could become really familiar with the broad problems and possibilities of the whole area. A careful study of the types of library buildings most suitable in the various parts of the Southwest would be useful.

Finally, one of the things to be desired, I think, is to get together more often as Southwestern librarians to discuss problems of common interest. The Southwestern Library Association is an active group with a fine program. This should be expanded. In spite of the restrictive concept which limits the Southwest to the area where men wear high heeled boots, Southern California *is* of the Southwest. Benefit can be expected from more frequent exchange of ideas between California and the interior states.

When we combine forces systematically to solve our common problems in librarianship we can expect the same brilliant results achieved by those who have organized to exploit the material wealth of the Southwest. We should remember that all Southwestern progress—in water development, in mining, in cattle raising, in agriculture—has been accomplished by pioneers who pooled their knowledge, their resources, their hope and their courage. To make similar progress for libraries we must do likewise. The great Southwest is our challenge. It will call for the best efforts of each of us.

We may never again see a librarian as colorful as Lummis. But we can follow the example of hard work and attempt to emulate the creative thinking of Mrs. Asplund, James Gillis and others who have broken the trail for us. In so doing, we will assure that a future Edward E. Ayer finds a library even in an obscure place to inspire him perhaps to make a tremendous contribution to knowledge.

(Southwest Libraries . . . page 192)

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The Power and the Glory

BY LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL

AS A SPEAKER tonight I can view the proceedings with a reasonable amount of both objectivity and affection, having grown up in South Pasadena. It would have been too much frosting on the cake to have chosen a speaker from Pasadena itself, and *lésé majesté* for the Crown City to have imported a lowlander from Alhambra.

Mine was an orange-grove boyhood—over there on the sunny southern side of the Raymond Hill. Those were the days of the Arroyo Seco before the dam, of the Maryland Hotel and Tournament Park, of the upper reaches of Lake Avenue, where one always tried out a used car, to see how far it could pull it in high, of Roy Knabenshue and his dirigible, of the Old Mill and the search for the buried Mission treasure. And always there was the distant view from the Crown of the Valley, and even higher from Altadena, over the beautiful hilly plain to the island of Santa Catalina.

Where are the views of yesteryear? We have lost much in the way of natural beauty, but at least we can read about the glory that was ours, before California Industrial replaced California Pastoral. For seventy-two years Pasadenans have been building their Public Library into the instrument of power it now is.

I have been reading about the Library's founding in a pamphlet recently bought by the UCLA Library, because it appeared to be an early citrus item. Perusal of it, however, revealed it to contain a history of the Library and a catalog of its books. The pamphlet is misleadingly entitled "Second Annual Citrus Fair of the San Gabriel Valley to be held at Pasadena March 3rd to 6th inclusive, 1885"—a fair that closed seventy-one years ago tonight. Its purpose was to raise money for the new public library, which had been founded the year before by Mr. Abbot

Kinney, with the sale of stock in it at \$5.00 per share. At first there were 348 shareholders and only 329 books, an imbalance that was soon righted, as readers began to donate volumes of their own, demonstrating the magnetic power of books to attract books and people.

Abbot Kinney will be remembered also as the founder of Venice, as one of the early advocates of forest conservation, and as the author of a book on the eucalyptus. He was one of the most enlightened Southern Californians, and his biography should be written. Unfortunately most of his papers were lost in the fire which destroyed his Lick Pier at Venice in 1921.

Let me read what Abbot Kinney wrote about the Library in the beginning; for it is your veritable charter:

"Books are of value to all men. They contain the experience of mankind in the past, the social, judicial and general rules governing our intercourse with each other today, and also the facts and investigations of scientific men on the physical and mechanical laws, which are of the greatest benefit to progressive business and working men.

"Few men have the means to procure a sufficient collection of books to be useful to them in referring to the facts now understood and the experience of the past, which if they could have at hand would save much labor and many failures.

"The time comes, therefore, in every community, when it is both economical and a good business move to combine and form a collection of books for the general good."

In 1883 Mr. Abbot Kinney thought that this time had come for Pasadena. Many of the citizens differed from him in this opinion. They deemed the settlement too scattered and the people too poor to use or make a library. Many difficulties were raised, but all were eventually overcome. The more progressive and hopeful citizens saw with Mr. Kinney that a Public Library would be of benefit, not only to

ED. NOTE: This address was given at a civic banquet honoring Doris Hoyt, City Librarian of Pasadena, who retired after twenty years of service, on March 7, 1956.

the people generally in the manner named, but also by enabling them to keep abreast with the movement of the day by means of the newspapers and periodicals of the world, and that it would prove a pleasant place of resort for their wives and children, and particularly for those young men, who, having some leisure and no place very attractive in which to spend it, too often drift into resorts of pernicious influence morally and physically.

The catalog of books in the Library, as of 1885, shows a wide range and a nice balance. History and biography and travel, science and art, poetry and drama, fiction and romance, public documents, maps, magazines, and newspapers are some of the headings. And there was even a book by one Powell, initials not given, called *Bacchus Dethroned*.

In her first annual report, included in this citrus pamphlet, the Librarian, Mrs. Sarah E. Merritt, noted that the Library was growing fast from its small nucleus. No segregation was indicated in the rule that read, "Any person of good deportment may visit the reading-room and be permitted the use of books and newspapers." A note of gentility was sounded in, "Conversation above a whisper, tobacco, and all conduct inconsistent with quiet politeness is strictly forbidden."

No fear was expressed, however, that the people of Pasadena might read the wrong books, and that this would lead to their ruin. There was no suggestion that certain books be labelled as dangerous or that the so-called bad books be gathered together in one room. I am sure the founding fathers knew what an earlier statesman, Thomas Jefferson, knew, that the quickest way to get people to read a book is to forbid them to read it, or to tell them it would not be good for them. This library was christened the Pasadena Free Library, and free it has remained. When intellectual freedom leaves our libraries, you can know that it has left our nation.

To be personal again, I first entered the Pasadena Public Library in 1929 through the back door. I was Vroman's delivery boy. I wish Leslie Hood were still alive, for he would be here tonight, and I would tell him what I said in the pamphlet

I wrote three years ago for the opening of Vroman's new store; that bookshops as well as libraries, schools, and churches are a measure of a community's culture, and that Pasadena is blessed with several good bookshops; and that bookseller Leslie Hood was the kind of citizen Pasadena could ill afford to lose—energetic, outspoken, and loyal.

It was a few years later before I entered the front door of the Library. The time was the Depression, and though educated, I was also unemployed. That didn't keep my wife and me from marrying, however, and we were living with my brother and his wife on Prospect Boulevard, street of the camphor trees which, I recall, change their leaves in this month of March; and sustained by the city's natural beauty and the books in the Free Public Library, we managed to survive. I was writing a novel in those days—what mischief idle hands do find!—and I needed the Library for research on a certain shipwreck that had occurred while I was studying in France; and I passed many pleasant hours poring over the files of the *Los Angeles Times*, not always sticking closely to the research, but sometimes wandering off down Gasoline Alley.

As well as a place of magnetic power, a library can be a shelter and a sanctuary, a place of refuge and meditation. At UCLA, where by state law we have no church, I regard the Library as the nearest thing to a chapel, a retreat where one can get away from it all and commune with the good and the wise of all times, who live forever in their books.

I read recently in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Yale University that the same holds true in New Haven "The undergraduates are found everywhere, and during examination periods our facilities are taxed to maximum" he wrote. "Last year a serious young man was found studying in the very small room at the far end of the long corridor on the third floor which houses the numismatic library. When asked how he ever found this hideout, he said that his brother, who was at Yale before him, had told him about it. I am glad the librarian-detective left him to the peace and quiet of his trespass."

I want to speak now about librarians in general, about several of them, and then finally about one librarian in particular. She happens to be here tonight. My masculine colleagues will regard me as a traitor when I say that I have known more good women than men librarians. In my experience, the only power on earth to approach that of an atomic explosion is the power of a determined woman; and when such a woman is given the direction of the powerhouse of a library, then look for the kind of results the ladies have achieved in Pasadena.

Men make more noise about it. Men are the speechmakers, while the women stay home and do the work. I am a librarian today because of women who believed in books and believed in me; and I dedicated my book before last to the memory of Mrs. Nellie E. Keith, City Librarian of South Pasadena during the book-hungry years of my boyhood. There was another woman whose belief in my potential was a determining factor in my choice of a career. She is here tonight: the former City Librarian of Los Angeles, Miss Althea Warren.

This kind of belief is far-reaching and lasting in its effects. The distant city of El Paso has a beautiful new public library today because a determined little woman, who lives up on North Mentor, and whose advanced age is the only reason she isn't here tonight, believed that one of her young colleagues—a woman, of course—should leave the comparatively easy life of the city and go into the wilderness and harness the power of books in a frontier community. It is Miss Helen Haines of whom I speak.

There is a man librarian in our midst, however, following the friendly footsteps of his father, who recently observed his fortieth year of service. He is young Carey Bliss of the Huntington Library, and I have a good story about him. I am teaching a course on campus this semester, a course about printing, publishing, bookselling, bookcollecting, and reading; and of course, about libraries. I was using our facsimile of the Gutenberg Bible to illustrate how the first printed book is one of the most beautiful of all books; and I

said that although the Huntington Library owns one of the rare originals, my students could not expect to be allowed to see the Huntington copy except under glass, because of its great rarity and value.

Whereupon one of the class, a pre-medical student who collects fine printing, held up his hand and said,

"I hate to contradict you, sir, but when I visited the Huntington Library, young Mr. Bliss treated me as though I were the first and only visitor they had ever had. He asked me what I wanted to see, and I said only three books, the Gutenberg Bible, the First Folio, and the Klem-scott Chaucer."

"And did he let you see them under glass?"

"No sir, he let me hold them in my hands. I'll never forget it."

That was a demonstration of two of the prime requisites of a good librarian: be friendly, and be discerning. Bookishness in people is God-given, and it does not necessarily go with social position. I was a loyal fraternity man at college, but I have observed that the bookish students at UCLA are to be found mostly outside of the Greek-letter groups, such as a negro freshman from Texas who came to my office recently and asked me to recommend books on bookcollecting. He was a business administration major and proposed to collect books on shorthand. Seventeen years old, tall, thin, poised and serious, the son of school teachers, he had left Texas for California because he wanted to get the education that the South denies its colored citizens. And I did what Carey Bliss did for the student who visited him—dropped everything else and gave my full attention to the unusual individual.

And that is what I would stress tonight, the power and the glory of the individual book or person. I leave to another occasion the number of books you now have, the number of people served, although both are large and meaningful, and way above the national average. A library might have a million volumes in a marvelous building, and if it had a cool and rule-of-thumb person in charge, it would not be truly as

(Power and Glory . . . page 192)

Flash! Flash!

LIBRARY SERVICES BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS WITH STRONG MAJORITY STOP IT IS A GREAT DAY FOR LIBRARIES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY STOP MY PERSONAL DEEP APPRECIATION TO EACH CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN AND FRIEND OF LIBRARIES FOR YOUR WHOLEHEARTED AND VALUABLE SUPPORT STOP OUR LONG AWAITED VICTORY IS HERE!

JUNE E. BAYLESS

ALA

FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR

* * *

How will public library service in California differ in 1961 from what it offers in 1956? What can the million and a quarter dollars allocated to California produce in five years?

The State Library will welcome counsel and recommendations from the California library profession to formulate the best plan to utilize the Federal funds which will be made available to our state. Needless to say all suggestions cannot be applied immediately, but your thinking, if communicated to Mrs. Zimmerman or members of the planning committee—Dorothy Dorland, Dorothy Drake, Elizabeth Eubank, Esther Mardon, Frances Murphy, Frances Schacht, will be carefully considered.

Already the Committee is studying a number of tentative ideas:

1. Enrich service in already established county library systems by combining the systems for a demonstration project.
2. Combine a county having an existing library system with one which provides no service to both initiate and enrich library service with a demonstration project.
3. Unite two or more county libraries giving substandard service and enrich the program to the point which the maximum tax levy would support.
4. Set up a processing center, financed by state or federal funds, in either or both the northern and southern parts of the state.

The first plan need not be the final one nor must the program for the whole five years be submitted before the money for the first year is released to the state.

The thinking and experience of a great many librarians must contribute to the establishment of a realistic, workable program to use wisely and well the money allotted to California.

LEGISLATIVELY SPEAKING, 1956

BY KATHERINE LAICH

IF YOU FIND YOURSELF a bit confused by the zig-zag course of CLA's legislative program, you are hardly to be blamed. The clear straight channel that seemed to lie ahead of us in October, 1952, has proved to have strange turnings, nor is port yet in sight.

It has actually been almost four years since CLA at Pasadena passed a resolution petitioning the California Legislature to provide funds "for a survey under the direction of an interim committee of the State Legislature of California public library facilities and services." During the winter and spring of 1953 the CLA legislative Committee, led by Fred Wemmer, wrestled mightily to secure the survey by a legislative amendment to the State Library's budget, only to have their efforts thwarted by a last-minute economy move.

Lone item of salvage from the debris was House Resolution No. 189, introduced in the Legislature's closing days by Gordon Fleury, Assemblyman from Sacramento County. It authorized the Assembly Interim Committee on Education "or any similar interim committee to ascertain, study and analyze all facts relating to state and local library services of the State and the financing thereof." Seeming at the time to be only a disappointing and lukewarm substitute for an adequate and fully-financed survey, Resolution No. 189 has proved to be the genesis of a series of legislative studies that promise to lead—slowly, to be sure, but solidly—to a program of state-wide library development.

In August, 1954, the Subcommittee to Study Library Problems was appointed, with Assemblyman Ernest R. Geddes, of Claremont, as its chairman. On October 7th of that year the Subcommittee held a public hearing at Sacramento, where

It is too soon to predict what effect the Library Services Bill will have on California Library development. How the expenditure of federal funds can be meshed with state plans is an immediate and burning problem.

Suggestions and ideas YOU may have will be welcomed by the State Librarian and the chairmen of the CLA Legislative and Library Development Committees.

among others who described library problems in California, CLA representatives presented a brief urging four specific studies. Meeting at Long Beach eleven days later, CLA strengthened this presentation by a formal resolution petitioning the Subcommittee to achieve these studies.

Meanwhile the State Library, supported by CLA, had twice again (in 1953 and in 1954) asked for a budgetary ap-

propriation to conduct a study of California library needs, resources, and facilities, but twice again it was lost in the legislative hopper. Recognizing the acute need for a more extensive survey than his Subcommittee could achieve, Assemblyman Geddes in January 1955 led sponsorship of the bill we came to know as AB 3233, which would have appropriated \$29,100 to the State Library for a study of library problems in California. CLA's Legislative Committee, this time chaired by Bertha Hellum, again went into vigorous action, aided by librarians and other citizens throughout the State. Success was seemingly within grasp when the bill passed the Assembly, only to be snatched away when the bill was tabled by the Senate Finance Committee.

Again, as in 1953, rescue from complete failure came in the form of a House Resolution, No. 264, introduced by Assemblyman Geddes himself. It authorized the Assembly Interim Committee on Education to continue the study of library problems in California, through the Geddes Subcommittee.

Ed. Note: As Administrative Assistant to Harold Hamill at Los Angeles Public Library, Miss Katherine Laich is one of the state's outstanding librarians. This year she is serving as Chairman of the Legislative Committee of CLA, thus adding to her many contributions to her profession in this state.

In March, 1955 during the battle for AB 3233, the Subcommittee had submitted to the Assembly its Report on Library Problems in California, Volume 10, Number 1, Assembly Interim Committee Reports, 1953-1955. This included the testimony given in October 1954, and described the problem areas needing further study.

On passage of House Resolution No. 264, Mr. Geddes, together with Dr. George W. Bemis, technical consultant to the Committee on Education, immediately contacted CLA officials to work out the best procedure to determine what fields should be further explored. At Mr. Geddes' suggestion, the CLA President appointed a Survey Technical Advisory Committee, headed by Dr. Ed. A. Wight, to work with Dr. Bemis and take responsibility for getting out a preliminary report to be submitted during the 1956 Budget Session of the Legislature.

This report appeared on January 30th of this year, and was embodied in the Progress Report of the Geddes' Subcommittee, published in April, 1956, as Volume 10, Number 6, Assembly Interim Committee Reports, 1955-1957.

Meanwhile Mr. Geddes had requested Ralph N. Kleps, State Legislative Counsel, to make a study of public library legal structure in California. This study is now in progress.

Shortly after the Progress Report appeared, Mr. Geddes asked the chairmen of CLA's Legislative and Library Development Committees to assemble a small group of California public librarians for an informal meeting with his Subcommittee in Santa Barbara on May 18. The purpose of this meeting was to construct an agenda for a public hearing of the Subcommittee next fall. The group consisted of CLA officials and members of the Legislative and Library Development Committees.

Two facts quickly emerged:

- (1) The kind of survey so far sought by CLA (i. e., financed by appropriation to the State Library) has little chance of legislative passage, and should give way to a more realistic proposal.
- (2) Any immediate improvement of the legal framework for library service

in California will probably be piecemeal rather than comprehensive.

These premises accepted, discussion fell into two general categories, immediate and long-range. Items ripe for 1957 legislation were suggested: financing library buildings in unincorporated territory; changing county librarians' salaries during their term of office; lifting the one-mill county library tax limitation set in 1911; making it possible for two or more counties to share a county librarian.

The main discussion, however, centered around the vital problem of how California library development can progress in an orderly manner. If the State Library-sponsored survey is no longer a prospect, how is this essential prerequisite to intelligent state-wide planning to be carried out? The answer may well be that CLA should request the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint a Study Commission, analogous to the Strayer Commission, whose 1945 report has been a landmark in California public school progress. A similar commission for library service would probably include librarians, trustees and laymen, as well as legislative representatives.

To establish the need for continuing study, whether by a commission or by some other means, the Geddes Subcommittee, when it meets in the fall, will need from librarians and other citizens interested in library progress testimony to show: (1) the extent to which California library needs are not now met; (2) how the public interest would be served by legislation to meet such needs; (3) how the State can meet these needs through the establishment of standards, grants-in-aid, and other methods of equalization.

Meanwhile, to inform themselves at first-hand on the situation in California libraries, small, medium, and large, members of Mr. Geddes' Subcommittee may shortly be authorized by the Education Committee to visit typical libraries, where they will observe service and ask evaluative questions.

Whether they come your way or not, you are invited to send the CLA Legislative chairman your suggestions for needed legislation—the sooner, the better.

We Were the Standard Bearers

BY MARTHA BOAZ

A WORKSHOP MEETING was held on Friday, April 27 in Santa Barbara, California to discuss Public Library Service Standards for California. Approximately 125 librarians from various public libraries in Southern California participated in this Workshop. The Chairman was Dr. Martha Boaz, Director of the School of Library Science of the University of Southern California. Previous to this meeting there had been ten molecular meetings in different districts of Southern California, each having reviewed and discussed the proposed standards which had been set up by the California Public Library Standards Workshop held in Sacramento in the Spring of 1953.

After a general report by the Workshop Chairman, the larger group was separated into smaller sections with twenty people in each section, led by a chairman and covered by a reporter.

An over-all summary of these combined reports showed a great deal of discussion about specific and debatable points within the Standards. On the whole, there was general agreement that the 1953 Standards were excellent. This fact is borne out by the fact that a national committee has used the California Standards extensively in their planning for new National Standards.

In the general recommendations made at Santa Barbara, it was suggested that there be a clarification of the terminology used, and in some cases that there be re-writing. The matter of financing and support of libraries was of concern. If Library service is to be given on more than the local level there should be some other method of taxation than the property tax. Different forms of support were proposed, such as the sales tax, state and federal aid. If taxation or support beyond the local

level is provided, Library Service could be free to all, with no fee charged to borrowers, regardless of where they live. Cost analyses of Library Service in all public libraries are essential, the cost should be arrived at through formulas rather than per capita figures and the figures based on current costs as well as on work anticipated.

It was suggested that exchange of services between cooperating Libraries should be set up according to a special plan with definite agreements about tax support, municipal authority, and the responsibility of serving the local community. There has been some misconception in interpretation of standards in the matter of cooperation; some libraries have feared that cooperation threatens their autonomy; there has been no intention of depriving the individual library of its autonomy for it is legally possible to cooperate and pool areas of work, the idea being to foster mutual aid and reciprocal agreements; those libraries which might not be able to supply services might share them.

It was decided that there should be more attention in the standards to the development and expansion of work with children and young people and that professional standards in the general field of trained personnel throughout the profession should not be lowered.

There was general feeling that we should not be satisfied with minimums, that there should be quantitative as well as qualitative goals set and that we should probably have different levels of achievement to strive towards, as: minimum, desirable, good etc.

It was felt that the CLA Standards should be in line with the ALA Standards, with adaption at the local level. One of the main values coming out of this Workshop was a greater awareness of Standards by more people. It is hoped that they will be more than high-sounding phrases. Standards cannot furnish all the answers, but they can serve as guides for good library service.

Ed. Note: Dr. Martha Boaz, Director of the School of Library Science of U.S.C., was Chairman of the Southern District Workshop on Library Standards which attempted to review and discuss recommendations reported by the molecular meetings held in Southern California.

Safari to San Diego

BY ANITA HERRICK

WHERE CAN YOU ENJOY the "good life" better than in cool, sunny San Diego tucked in the corner of the map down Mexico way? And what an ideal combination is "Librarianship and the good life," the theme of this year's C.L.A. conference to be held in San Diego from October 30 through November 3.

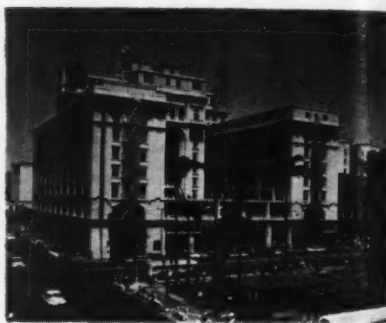
Plan to arrive on Tuesday, Oct. 30, so that you will be on hand for the gala reception in the Palm Court Room of the U. S. Grant Headquarters Hotel. Here you will find refreshments, strolling musicians and exhibits as well as old and new friends to enjoy.

Weather-wise, San Diego should be delightful at this time of year with plenty of sunshine and clear skies. The average maximum temperature for last October and November was about 70 degrees with a drop to 57 degrees "in the cool, cool of the evening." Since all of Southern California is noted for its informality, you can wear almost any of your summer-into-fall clothes.

However, San Diego now edges the "big



One of the most important Zoos in the United States, the San Diego Zoo is particularly proud of its Kiwi bird. The Zoo will be an attraction for all visiting librarians and their families.



Hotel U. S. Grant, Headquarters for 1956 C.L.A. Conference, October 30—November 3.

city" class and many of its smart women dress accordingly. Light-weight suits and costume dresses are especially popular here and a coat or stole is definitely needed for evening. While hats are not considered "de rigueur" they are worn frequently in the smarter restaurants.

If you plan any big evenings on the town you may want a more sophisticated street length dress. And opportunities do beckon for dressing up. A ride in the new outside glass elevator to the *Starlite Room* at the top of *El Cortez Hotel* is a "must" for visitors as well as the local citizenry. Dinner there might not be exactly within your budget, but it calls forth your best bib and tucker and you're certain to enjoy both the food and the view.

The planning committee has worked hard to provide a varied program for all librarians and their special interests. Each of the four general sessions will be sponsored by a different section including one by the Public Library section, the College and University Research Libraries Section, one highlighting the Coulter lecture sponsored by the U. C. School of Librarianship Alumni Association, and one session sponsored by the Boys and Girls section.

Incidentally, the last program mentioned is planned especially for school and chil-

dren's Librarians on Friday afternoon and evening and will be a dinner meeting. No school librarian can afford to miss this meeting. Even if you arrange to come only for that day, you'll find it a stimulating experience. There are a variety of types of libraries in the vicinity of San Diego which are of special interest. These will be featured in an article in the October issue of the *California Librarian*. New public library buildings in San Diego and vicinity will also be described in the brochure on new libraries in California which will be sent out with other conference material.

A "free" afternoon on Thursday will offer a variety of tours, so you can browse in the shops of La Jolla, "The Riviera of the Pacific," take a trip around the harbor, or spend a few leisurely hours in Tijuana, Mexico, sixteen miles to the south. Visitors with families (or alone) may also enjoy the world famous San Diego zoo. (Be sure

to ask to see the famous Kiwi bird from New Zealand, the only one in this country!)

The big event of the evening will be "International night in Old Mexico." Dinner at the Fronton Palacio will be followed by attendance at the exciting Jai Alai game. Before dinner there will be plenty of time to browse in the many little shops which line the main streets and the arcades. Good buys include silver jewelry from Taxco, leather articles, glassware and straw goods. Among the more attractive shops are Maya de Mexico on Avenida Revolucion (the main street) for leather goods, blouses and skirts and the tiny shop of Senor Espinosa, (jewelry) tucked away in an arcade at Pasaje America #8 just off Avenida Revolucion. Guerrero's at Avenida Revolucion 415 offers good buys from Italy, Germany and England as well as examples of native Mexican arts.

(Safari to San Diego . . . page 193)



Downtown San Diego is nearly surrounded by beautiful 1400 acre Balboa Park, scene of two World's Fairs and Home of the San Diego Zoo.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM FOR CLA CONFERENCE, 1956

THEME: "LIBRARIANSHIP AND THE GOOD LIFE"

(All events at U. S. Grant Hotel unless otherwise indicated)

	Tuesday, October 30	Wednesday, October 31	Thursday, November 1	Friday, November 2	Saturday, November 3
				Trustees' Day	
8-9:30					
Morning 10-12	Pre. Conference County Librarians State College Librarians	1st CLA General Session President's Report Program to be sponsored by Public Libraries Section	3rd CLA General Session Program to be sponsored by College, University, and Research L's Section	Section business meetings, Boys & Girls, CURLS, Public Libraries, and Trustees.	Joint meeting CLA Exec. Boards, 1956 and 1957 Officers.
Lunch	County Librarians	Beta Phi Mu Luncheon		Trustees and Friends of the Library Luncheon	
Afternoon 2-4	County Librarians State College Librarians	Committee Business Sessions 1:30 - 3:00 3:30 - 5:00	"Free Afternoon" Tours to be arranged. Committee meetings may be scheduled until 3 o'clock	4th CLA General Session Program to be sponsored by Boys & Girls Section Annual CLA Business Meeting	Orientation Session for New Officers and Com- mittee Chairmen
Dinner	State Library Workshop Dinner	Library Schools Dinner	Dinner and	Boys & Girls Section Dinner Trustees Section Dinner and Programs	
Evening	CLA Opening Reception Palm Court	2nd CLA General Session Coulter Lecture: "Scholars and Libraries" Dr. John E. Pomfret, Huntington Library	International night in Old Mexico Globe Theatre Party for those who do not wish to go to Tijuana		

COULTER LECTURER

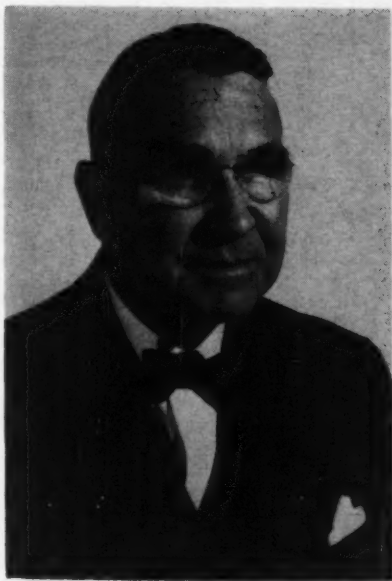
DR. JOHN E. POMFRET, who will give the Coulter Lecture at the annual convention of the California Library Association in San Diego in October, has been Director of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery for the past five years.

Dr. Pomfret is an educator with a varied experience in teaching and administration. After taking a Ph.D. degree in European history at the University of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the department of history at Princeton University for thirteen years. He then became dean of the senior college and graduate school of Vanderbilt University for five years. With the evacuation of the Vanderbilt graduate school after Pearl Harbor, he moved as president to the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1942. He remained there for nine years, leaving to accept his present position.

Dr. Pomfret has throughout his career been interested in historical study and writing. His first work, the outgrowth of his graduate study, was *The Struggle for Land in Ireland*, published in 1930. His next work, *The Geographic Pattern of Mankind*, was a by-product of his lectures at Princeton in the general course in social science.

At the Huntington Library Dr. Pomfret has edited two volumes, *California Gold Rush Voyages* and *Twelve Americans Speak*, based upon manuscripts and imprints found there. In recent years he has written most extensively in the field of early American settlement, and a number of articles by him have dealt with the Quaker colonies. In 1956 the Princeton University Press published his *Province of West New Jersey, 1609-1702* and in 1958 will publish his *Province of East New Jersey*. Dr. Pomfret hopes to do similar volumes on the settlement of Pennsylvania and New York.

Dr. Pomfret has received several honorary degrees, including the LL.D. degree from his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania. He has been for ten years a member of the senate of Phi Beta Kappa,



Dr. John E. Pomfret, Director of Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Coulter Lecturer for the 1956 Conference. •

and served formerly as fellowship secretary of the Social Science Research Council, as president of the Virginia Association of Colleges and the Southern University Conference, and as vice-president of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and the Western Association of Colleges.

As Director of the Huntington Library, Dr. Pomfret is responsible for the administration of the manifold activities of that institution: library, art gallery, and botanical gardens. He has taken an especial interest in acquisitions, research, and publications. A research library, he believes, cannot wholly fulfill its function unless the materials it acquires are turned over to scholars for study and the best of the research studies published by the institution.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEW HORIZONS

BY JOHN D. HENDERSON

WITH THE FLOOD TIDE of population sweeping over our area and the almost overnight metamorphosing of what was rural landscape into burgeoning cities, the program of county library service is confronted with a challenge almost overwhelming. Some years ago a study was made of probable future needs by the staff of the County's Chief Administrative Officer; though not out of date it sets up a basic plan for providing service through county-constructed buildings, leased buildings and bookmobiles.

Chronologically this program might be said to have reached full flower March 20, 1950. On that date we dedicated our first new modern building at Downey; our second dedication was at Lancaster in April 1950. An up to date library structure was dedicated at Bellflower in January 1951, and a month later La Canada moved into its first real library home.

What preceded dedication of the La Canada building was becoming an all too familiar pattern with many branches. The leased premises we occupied were sold to a commercial bidder and the branch was evicted. In the case of La Canada it was a hardship eviction. Like a poor relation who lives for a time with one kin and then another, La Canada functioned for a time adjacent to the manual training shop of an elementary school amid the machine equipment; next in a classroom; for a time under a shade tree on the school grounds; and even for a period in the front and back seats of the branch li-

brarian's automobile, our first "mobile-library."

The fourth new building, Huntington Park, was "brought in" March 1, 1951, as a unit in the county civic center in that city.

The C.A.O.'s basic plan has been applied with modifications and geometrical extension until we now have a fundamental program and pattern.

In 1952 we planned, prepared, and negotiated construction of five more new buildings, all of which were completed and dedicated the following year: Temple City, San Fernando, Friendly Hills, West Covina, and South San Gabriel.

Plans were developed for the construction of eleven more leased and county built branches in 1954. Four of these, all leased, were ready in 1955: Duarte, Paramount, Enterprise and East Compton. On February 20, 1956, the Lynwood library, 6,000 square feet, was dedicated, and on March 5, the newly constructed leased building for San Gabriel was opened. On each occasion there were appropriate public ceremonies. Norwalk's new library, a \$114,000 structure, erected by the library on county-owned property, is the largest in the system. It comprises 6,200 square feet of floor space and will have a book stock of 30,000 volumes. It will be open to the public some time in April. The new South Whittier building, 3,000 square feet, will also have an April opening. Another new county constructed branch building, Sorensen, is being built on a park site and it will be ready for occupancy before summer.

In February of this year ground was broken for the Lawndale branch building, another county owned and financed structure which will include offices for the Health Department. It will be in a new community center.

Work is about to begin on a building for Newhall which will not only serve

ED. NOTE: Operating the largest County Library system in the world is a complex job capably handled by Mr. John Henderson. As a County Librarian and a Field Representative for the State Library before attaining his present position as Librarian of the Los Angeles County Library in 1944, Mr. Henderson has had ample opportunity to see the growth and development of library service in the state. He is a past president of CLA, a member and past chairman of the Historical Landmarks Commission of Los Angeles County, and holder of numerous other offices.

the branch but will afford garage space for a new bookmobile service in the surrounding area.

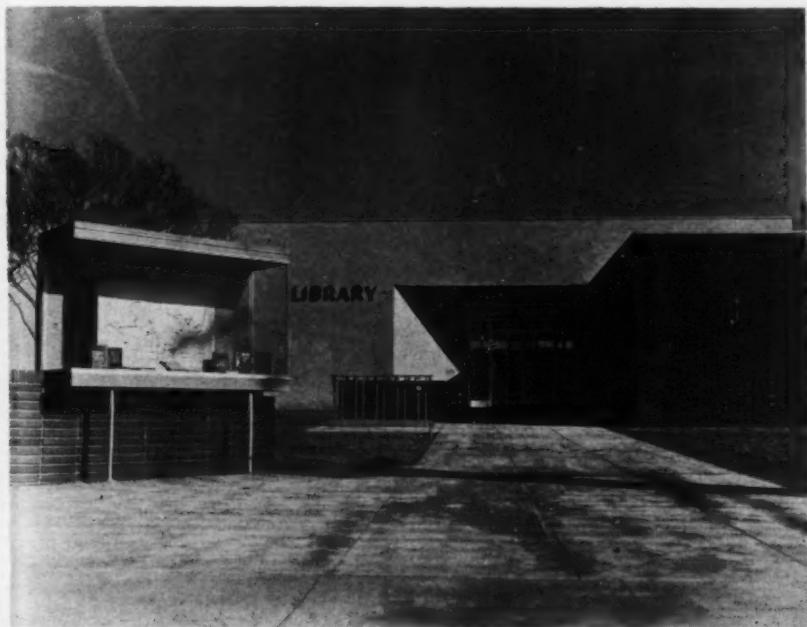
We take credit for good judgment in acquiring additional land on every site on which our buildings are located, and this will be our policy from here on. Two lots, or at least a half additional lot, are obtained when we acquire property for building purposes. Since our budget cannot be stretched to cover all elements of the program we are giving emphasis to the building problem first, recognizing the spiraling of property values. Our effort is to acquire property as we can and add buildings as we are able to budget them. To accomplish this 1c has been allocated from our 8½c tax levy for the current year to apply to buildings.

Many of the new structures have been erected by private capital on leases running from five to ten years. However, all plans are drawn to library specifications. Most are planned to accommodate a book

capacity of 15, to 20,000 volumes. Their floor space averages 3, to 4,000 square feet. All are built with concrete slab flooring, covered with asphalt tile. All have acoustical tile ceilings; most are equipped with air conditioning, cooling and heating units; all have comfortable and modernly equipped staff and work rooms; competitive lines of furniture are used to stretch the budget.

Care has been paid to daylight lighting problems and to soft and restful interior color schemes. Properly proportioned furnishings and shelving have been installed in the new buildings, and ample off-street parking space has been provided for the patrons' use.

A few of the buildings have been constructed on county-owned sites with costs budgeted by the library. As a rule, those buildings are larger than the leased structures and are also designed so that additions may be made to them if population growth warrants it. Some of the county-constructed buildings are going up in the



Most recent building to be added to the Los Angeles County system is this modern branch at Lynwood. Note clean architectural lines and the large outdoor exhibit case placed enticingly at the entrance.

new regional county community civic centers which include branch quarters for other county departments.

A third method of financing new buildings, one which will undoubtedly be employed with increasing frequency since it can advance construction years ahead of county budget plans, came into being when we were seeking new quarters, or funds for new quarters, to rehouse the Lynwood branch. The method is already known as the "Lynwood plan." Under it the city erects the building, but again to library specifications, leases it to the County on the agreement it will be purchased after a specified period, for construction costs minus depreciation. Lynwood's new building is in the midst of Lynwood's new civic center. It was built for long-term service and is the second largest building in the system.

Following the providing of service quarters our problem to strengthen the book collection is still with us. The book fund is being increased each year as rapidly as possible, still it is insufficient. For 1956-57 we expect to have \$275,000 for books which is altogether inadequate for 450,000 registered borrowers. We will be celebrating the acquisition of our millionth book in the near future; this is something of an achievement and it will place the County Public Library among the large systems in the country. In saying this we do not blink at the fact that it means only one-half book per capita, the residents of our service area now numbering 2,000,000 and increasing rapidly.

To make the book stock of maximum use and value to our readers the book catalog was developed under the leadership of our Chief Catalog Librarian, Mrs. Catherine MacQuarrie. This was done through IBM equipment and offset duplicating masters, and has been under way as a project for three years. The Children's Catalog was developed first in three volumes in 1953. The first edition of the Adult Catalog is soon to be completed; it will run to 24 volumes—6 author, 3 title, 11 subject, 3 fiction, and 1 foreign. The catalog embraces 125,000 adult titles, plus more than 5,000 foreign language publications, and 6,000 children's titles; it is already proving to be a working tool ap-

preciated and used by the public and the staff. When the Book Catalog is completed a series of branch meetings will be scheduled and instruction given to our personnel on its use and features. With 114 branches we could never expect to provide and maintain a card catalog for each. The problem of filing, adding and withdrawing entries, as well as producing the cards and equipping the branches with catalog files would carry us far beyond the expense of maintaining the book-type catalog. The Book Catalog does not indicate what titles are available in the local branch; even with a local card catalog the reader must go to the shelf to obtain the wanted book; if it is not in, a request can be left for it. The important fact is that the book is in the system; if it is not in the branch collection it can be obtained from Regional Headquarters or Central for local use.

It might be said that the County Public Library has reached a difficult, sprawling, adolescent period in its growth. Although it has been reasonably well nourished much more is required in this respect to insure a well balanced and integrated maturity. Designed to serve rural residents with what has been accepted as a minimal and basic service only, we now find ourselves responsible for book service to highly urbanized centers. Our facilities are compared to mature city libraries, well stocked with books, trained staff, and with good buildings. It has long been a feature of our program that we offer an economical service, our tax rate being one of the lowest in the country. Our borrowers and the reading public are apparently not impressed by the merits of inadequate support which is the consequence of a low tax rate. Our program is to develop the book stock as rapidly as possible, to continue with the building program in areas now unserved or in need of improved facilities, to add to the five bookmobiles we now have, and by no means last in our thoughts is the increasing of salaries and the strengthening of our personnel requirements to include more trained librarians throughout the system.

There is now under study the further development of the regional plan of serv-



The La Canada Branch Library, typical of the modern libraries featured by the Los Angeles County Library.

ice. This is in operation in four centers; Lancaster, Lennox, Torrance and Bellflower. The latter will soon be moved to the new building at Norwalk. Under the regional program we will, as it were, have systems within the system; seven, and possibly nine regional centers will be established with high level personnel and a strong book collection in each. The Regional Librarian will be responsible for every phase of the service and will report to the Chief Regional Service Librarian at Central. There are many details now under study in this plan; it will take some months to complete its organizational structure on paper and some further months to put it into full operation. With the growth of the county and the demonstrated success of the regional plan in the Antelope Valley and in the areas noted above we have experience to guide us in shaping up the pattern for the balance of the county. Growing out of an aggregation of small units the

County Public Library has suffered from over-extension; it has now reached a point where administrative functions and responsibilities must be centered closer to the communities served. This means the decentralization of certain supervisory functions with administrative authority closer to the communities served and to the readers and local staff. The professional staff is now at work through committees on a book selection policy statement, reviewing what has served us fairly well for a number of years, refining it in the light of current issues on book selection and in view of the contemplated reorganization of the library. Staff committees are at work on forms and procedures, and the reorganization plan will be reviewed with the entire staff, with certain phases of the new program receiving special attention by study committees.

(New Horizons . . . page 194)

The Good Books In California Public Libraries

BY LEROY C. MERRITT

GOING ON THE ASSUMPTION that the avowed educational objective of the American public library can only be achieved if the library acquires a substantial proportion of the important and significant new books as they are published, a list of the "good" and "notable" books of the last twenty years was prepared for checking with public library catalogs. This list of about 1200 fiction and non-fiction titles was checked with the card catalogs of 136 of the 153 public library systems in California during 1953 and 1954. The results of the now completed tabulations are presented herein, along with certain conclusions derived from the data.

The checklist was compiled in two ways. It contains all of the books originally published during the last twenty years listed by Asa Don Dickinson in his three most recent compilations of the "Best Books," published by the Wilson Company. Books were listed by Dickinson on the basis of a consensus of critical opinion, as gleamed from their appearance on a wide variety of other lists of good books. These books, judged "best" by the critics, were considered to be the kind of books which public libraries might reasonably be expected to buy, and, as is shown below, which most libraries large enough or affluent enough, did buy.

The checklist also includes all of the books found on the annual list of "notable" books of the year chosen by a committee of the American Library Association since 1944. These, too, because of the method of choice, were presumed to be books which the fiscally able public library could be expected to buy. The choice of a twenty year period was in part arbitrary, and in part based on the

idea that if these books chosen by critics and librarians were really "best" or "notable," they should reasonably be expected to remain on public library shelves for a minimum of two decades. Thus the 1953 checklist contained 1207 titles published between the years 1933 and 1952, inclusive. And the 1954 checklist contained 1238 titles published between the years 1934 and 1953, inclusive. It should be emphasized that all of these books are new books, published for the first time during the twenty-year period. New editions, condensations, compilations were all omitted; an occasional new translation was, however, admitted. The Revised Standard Version of the Bible, for example, is included. Both checklists contained 26 per cent fiction, and 74 per cent non-fiction.

The results of the tabulation of the whole list are shown in Table 1, where the libraries are subdivided according to the population and the nature of the jurisdiction they serve. If a "substantial proportion" of the checklist is defined as meaning 75 per cent, then a city library must serve at least 50,000 people before it succeeds in providing a substantial proportion of the "good" and "notable" books as they are published; and a county library must serve very nearly 75,000. The fact that county libraries in all population groups held fewer titles than the city libraries is undoubtedly the result of their greater duplication of titles, which naturally results in their buying fewer different titles. This would suggest that the county library, in order to do as well in providing a variety of books to its clientele, needs more money for books and probably for staff than does the city library serving a population of the same size.

This conclusion is even more inescapable when the provision of non-fiction is considered separately, as is seen in Table 2. Here the differential between city and county libraries is much more marked in

ED. NOTE: As a professor in the School of Librarianship at the University of California, Dr. Merritt is a well-known figure in CLA circles. He has made many contributions to library literature and has served as consultant for various library administrative studies throughout the state.

Table 1
Mean Percentage of Titles Held by
136 California City and County Libraries

Size of Population Served	TOTAL		CITY		COUNTY	
	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent
Less than 2,500	3	28.3	3	28.3		
2,501-7,500	16	38.2	15	39.1	1	25.2
7,501-25,000	52	58.3	40	61.2	12	49.0
25,001-50,000	23	63.4	12	70.0	11	56.3
50,001-75,000	11	73.5	8	79.3	3	58.2
75,001-100,000	6	81.9	3	82.2	3	81.6
More than 100,000	25	86.2	12	91.7	13	81.2
Total	136	63.6	93	64.1	43	62.4

all population groups except for the three city and three county libraries serving between 75,000 and 100,000 people. It is interesting to note, referring now to Table 3, that these same three county libraries do better than the three public libraries in providing the good and notable fiction titles. Comparative examination of Tables 2 and 3 shows that both city and county libraries serving populations of all sizes do better in providing the "best" and the "notable" fiction than they do the non-fiction.

The checklist was accompanied by a very brief questionnaire which asked for certain statistical data which might prove useful in determining which aspects of

library operations were most related to the provision of substantial percentages of the "best" and the "notable" books. Not all libraries were able to provide all of the data, which accounts for the varying number of libraries on which the correlations in Table 4 are based. The correlations are all derived from applying the Spearman rank order correlation to the percentages of titles held, and each of the other variables shown.

All of the correlations are high and positive, indicating a high degree of relationship between titles held and the other factors. Differences between most of these

Table 2
Mean Percentage of Non-Fiction Titles Held by
136 California City and County Libraries

Size of Population Served	TOTAL		CITY		COUNTY	
	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent
Less than 2,501	3	21.2	3	21.2		
2,501-7,500	16	34.3	15	35.4	1	19.1
7,501-25,000	52	52.8	40	56.1	12	41.2
25,001-50,000	23	58.2	12	66.3	11	49.5
50,001-75,000	11	69.6	8	76.5	3	54.4
75,001-100,000	6	78.4	3	79.1	3	77.7
More than 100,000	25	84.1	12	91.1	13	77.6
Total	136	58.8	93	59.6	43	56.8

Table 3

Mean Percentage of Fiction Titles Held by
136 California City and County Libraries

Size of Population Served	TOTAL		CITY		COUNTY	
	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent
Less than 2501	3	49.2	3	49.2		
2,501-7,500	16	57.6	15	58.5	1	44.1
7,501-25,000	52	74.6	40	75.6	12	71.6
25,000-50,000	23	78.3	12	80.5	11	76.0
50,001-75,000	11	85.2	8	87.5	3	79.0
75,001-100,000	6	91.7	3	87.4	3	92.6
More than 100,000	25	92.4	12	93.5	13	91.4
Total	136	77.7	93	77.0	43	79.1

Table 4

Seven Variables in Groups of City and County Libraries in California
Correlation Between Percentage of Titles Held and

Spearman Rank Order Correlation Between Percentage of Titles Held and Variables Shown Below	City and County Libraries	City Libraries	County Libraries	Number of City and County Libraries Reporting
Number of Professional Personnel	.88	.87	.88	93 and 43
Total Operating Expenses	.86	.87	.88	90 and 43
Expenditures for Adult Books	.86	.88	.88	40 and 28
Number of Adult Titles Added	.85	.84	.84	38 and 22
Number of Adult Volumes Added	.82	.85	.74	76 and 33
Total Expenditures for Books	.81	.88	.87	91 and 43
Population Served	.73	.79	.82	93 and 43

correlations are too small to be statistically significant, but the several factors have been arranged in descending order according to the correlations for the whole group of 136 libraries. That the number of professional personnel should come out highest is of course gratifying to a library school instructor, but the difference between Professional Personnel and Total Operating Expenses is so small that only a minute amount of gratification is called for. Besides, it should be noted that all libraries, including the smallest, were credited with having one professional librarian.

The general conclusion from Table 4 hardly constitutes news for California librarians: The more money a library has to spend, and the more professional personnel it has to spend it wisely, the better will be the book collection. The other tables, however, provide one additional argument for larger units of service, for the creation of library systems serving 100,000 people or more: Unless and until such systems are created, libraries in California will not succeed in providing a substantial proportion of the "best" and the "notable" non-fiction being published.

DISTRICT MEETING DIGEST

GOLDEN EMPIRE DISTRICT

The Golden Empire District held its 1956 Annual Meeting, Friday, May 18th at the Sacramento State College. The afternoon session was held in the Little Theatre, one of the newest additions to the college campus. President Pearl Spayde called the meeting to order at 1:30; then she introduced Dr. Alan Covey who greeted the group on behalf of the College. Miss Dorothy Sinclair of the California State Library spoke for Mrs. Carma Zimmerman on the national public library standards and California library standards. Dr. Henry Madden, Vice-President, President-Elect of C.L.A., graciously came up to Sacramento for C.L.A. President Thelma Reid to invite all the group to San Diego for the October 30 - November 3 meeting this year.

The business portion of the meeting adjourned, and the group paused for punch and cookies in the Ribera Room of the College Cafeteria.

Dr. J. Periam Danton, Dean of the School of Librarianship University of California, brought news from the California library schools when the group reassembled. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the carrying out of the theme of the meeting, "What's between the Covers." Mr. Frederick Wemmer, Librarian, Sacramento County, was moderator for the panel discussion in which four librarians told about their particular interests in reading. Mr. Allan Ottley of the California Room at the State Library, was the first speaker. He discussed with real affection his choice of reading—books about California—naming several outstanding works and giving brief accounts of each. He was followed by Mrs. Sally Mescal, Librarian at Stanford Junior High School in Sacramento. Mrs. Mescal had brought along many excellent examples of books that are of especial interest to the junior high age readers. Dr. Alan Covey took as his choices science and science fiction giving favorite examples in these two categories. The last panel speaker was Miss Dorothy Sinclair, Field

Representative for the State Library. She emphasized that her interest was not in just biography, but in the source material for many biographies, namely, letters and diaries.

The dinner was held in the College Cafeteria at six o'clock. We were fortunate in having Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Librarian at U.C.L.A., as our guest speaker. His talk carried out the theme of the meeting with a most stirring review of a favorite book of his called *ISLANDIA*. I am sure most of the librarians present hurried home with the intention of seeing whether this fine novel might be among their library holdings. At the close of the evening meeting, Mrs. Spayde asked everyone to fill out the evaluation sheets they had received at Registration in the afternoon in order to determine the effectiveness of the day's meeting and to help in planning future District meetings.

GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT

The eleventh annual meeting of the Golden Gate District was held Saturday, May 26, 1956, at the Bermuda Palms in San Rafael. Coffee and doughnuts were served by San Francisco News during registration, after which the meeting was called to order by President Dorothy Thomas.

C.L.A. President Thelma Reid brought greetings and spoke briefly on C.L.A. activities. She announced the dates of the annual conference, October 30 to November 3 in San Diego, and the theme "Librarianship and the Good Life."

Mrs. Carma Zimmerman, State Librarian, referring to the recent passage of the Library Services Bill by the House of Representatives and the hopeful outlook for its passage by the Senate, spoke about the planning that is going on, on the state level, for the development of suitable types of library demonstrations that might be undertaken in the event federal aid becomes available. She also stated that national public library standards will be presented this summer. An outgrowth of

the California standards, the national standards also assume that systems of libraries are necessary in order to meet the needs of individuals.

The principal speaker of the morning session was Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, noted educator and writer. Speaking on the topic, "Language—Key to Understanding," Dr. Hayakawa said that communication is regarded by some biologists as the reason for man's survival and that it is the task of the teacher and librarian in our society to maintain this vital communications system.

He described the stages of human development as related to communications. In the first stage there are physical symbols, such as mountains, temples, shrines, and kings, around which semantic reactions are built and which serve to unite people. The second stage involves verbal symbols. Here a mental concept is conveyed by words—without the necessity of a physical manifestation—which define a society's unity, Christianity being an example. The third stage of human development can be termed scientific communication. Scientific communication implies that if people use the same language, perform the same experiment and mathematical computations, they will arrive at the same conclusion. If they don't, the process can be repeated until agreement is reached. In this stage of development each individual is on his own to work from the specifics of everyday experience and observation to larger generalizations, whereas in the earlier stages the source of wisdom and knowledge was the constituted authority rather than the individual.

Each of the three stages of human communications has resulted in the establishment of a social community, according to Dr. Hayakawa, who said that we are now largely in transition from stage two to three. Dr. Hayakawa attributed the disintegration of the verbal symbol stage of social organization to man's ability to create extra-neural records—such as drawings, paintings, writings, and books. These, unlike the inner-neural records which die with us, survive and are the specific technique for survival which man has developed. The great significance of the

invention of printing becomes apparent in the total picture of man's survival. With the availability of the Bible for man to read for himself, people began thinking for themselves and some inevitably reached different conclusions from those which Church authorities held. Protestantism was a natural development, and the process continues today with the development of new religious sects.

Communication is vital in our society, according to Dr. Hayakawa, but if the social order is not to be disrupted some effort must be made to keep ideas from people. He pointed out that slick magazines and television offer much trivia which give the illusion of communicating without actually doing so, and said that the library is frequently the only place outside the school where meaningful communication is available. At best television is an extra-neural communication which once having been communicated through air to an individual, is gone, while books have the advantage of being extra-neural records which can be preserved. The whole process of the library—of book selection, of avoiding trivia, of making mankind's records available for easy consultation, and of preserving them for posterity—is thus seen as tremendously significant and actually closely connected with man's survival.

The afternoon session was devoted to socio-drama under the direction of Mr. John Robinson of San Francisco State College. After a brief explanation of the techniques of role-playing by Mr. Robinson, three problems were played out in several different ways with volunteers from the audience acting as librarians and patrons. The three problems were (1) the patron who insists he has returned an overdue book and isn't going to pay for it, (2) the patron who wants books removed from the library's shelves, and (3) the patron who finds the collection inadequate in the field of his particular interest and wants the library to buy more books to meet his needs.

Dr. Hilda Taba, also of San Francisco State College, then presented conclusions drawn from the socio-dramas. She said that a man from Mars would certainly

conclude that librarians never lose their temper, are "always very calm and very tricky," and that librarians in the United States act not on personal opinions but on the judgment of others.

Relative to the problems of removing books from the shelves at patron insistence or the converse of adding books, she raised several basic questions. One, just how objective can be the judgment about books, whether selected by a librarian, an evaluation committee, because of public demand, etc. Another, who is our public—is it the person who speaks loudly, and if not, how do we discover it and how do we get an expression of its opinion? Closely related was the question of whether the library is a "service station" or an educational institution. Dr. Taba indicated that librarians need to conceive the role of books—whether they are only to entertain, are sole sources of learning, are to raise questions, to extend sensitivity, or only to confirm what we already know and understand—and thus conceive the role of libraries and librarians and the role of lay versus professional evaluation of books.

Another issue which Dr. Taba raised was that of freedom to learn and what happens to that freedom if libraries provide only what the public wants or what professional librarians and lay boards think is good for them.

MT. SHASTA DISTRICT

Speaking on the theme, "Let's Play Fair with Parents," Mrs. Marion Garthwaite, noted author and children's librarian of the San Mateo County Free Library at Redwood City, provided the keynote for the morning's meeting. Tabbed as a most inspirational message, Mrs. Garthwaite was concerned mainly with encouraging teen-agers to read and asked that librarians re-evaluate their collections, taking stock of what is available for young people.

The afternoon session was given over to a discussion of Standards, led by a panel consisting of Dr. Edward A. Wight, Miss Esther L. Mardon, Miss Thelma Neaville, Mrs. Joseph O'Malley and Dr. John G. Smale. Questions discussed by the panel and from the floor included:

1. Is the requirement of 100,000 population the most important standard?
2. What is the maximum area in which 100,000 people can live and still be served by a single library system?
3. Is cooperative cataloging as efficient and rapid as the cataloging done by individual librarians?
4. What is the first step a library should take in applying Standards?

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to a discussion of application of the Library Services bill by State Librarian Mrs. Carma Zimmerman.

REDWOOD DISTRICT

The Redwood District meeting of the C.L.A. was held May 12th, afternoon and evening, in Eureka. Dr. Frederic Mosher led a panel discussion on Pressures and Censorship in Libraries. The five panel members were business men and women of the community. The panel members and the audience all felt that there should be guidance in reading but not censorship. The evening meeting was held at Lenzi's Supper Club and Mr. John Henderson, L.A. County Librarian, was the speaker, speaking on Intellectual Freedom.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

On April 27, 1956 a Workshop on Public Library Standards was held from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the Recreation Center Auditorium in Santa Barbara. The Chairman of the Workshop was Dr. Martha T. Boaz, Director of the University of Southern California School of Library Science. Sponsors were the Public Libraries Section, Trustees Section, Section on work with Boys and Girls, Committee on Library Development, and California Library Association Executive Board. Approximately 135 people attended this Workshop.

At 10:00 on April 28, the business meeting was opened by John E. Smith, District President, in the Lobera Theater. After a welcome by Mr. James B. Waugh, President, Santa Barbara Council, there were reports by Martha Boaz on the Standards Workshop and Mrs. Carma

Zimmerman, State Librarian, on the national public library standards. Thelma Reid, President of C.L.A., brought greetings from the state organization and June Bayless, Vice-President of the Southern District gave a membership report.

At 11:15 the keynote address of the morning was delivered by Franklin H. Williams who spoke on "The Negro in the American Community Today."

At the luncheon meeting held in the Restaurante del Paseo, Dr. Lorne D. Cooke, Assistant Professor of Economics at Pomona College spoke on "Southern California, 1970—the Problems of Population Growth."

Two meetings were held simultaneously at 2:00 p.m. in the Lobera Theater. A panel, chaired by Everett T. Moore of the Southern Section Committee on Intellectual Freedom, discussed the topic "Citizens Work for Freedom to Read." This meeting was sponsored by the Committee on Intellectual Freedom and by the section on Work with Boys and Girls. Participants were Zane Meckler of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Relations Committee and Mrs. Martha Tripp of the Y.W.C.A. A second meeting, held in the Recreation Center Auditorium, dealt with "Some Aspects of 1956 Budgeting" and was sponsored by the Public Libraries Section and the Trustees Section. The Chairman was Dr. Percy A. Gray, Jr., President, Trustee Section.

At 3:00 p.m. Dr. Henry Madden, Vice-President C.L.A. moderated a panel composed of authors: Eleanor Hoffman, Jay Monaghan, Joyce Muench, and Donald Culross Peattie. The topic was "The Writer in Southern California."

From 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. the University of California, Santa Barbara College Library, held open house.

YOSEMITE DISTRICT

This District held its 1956 Annual Meeting on Saturday, April 14, in the Fable Room of the Hotel Covell in Modesto. On this rainy morning coffee served by the hotel was very welcome to the 125 who attended.

District President Carl W. Hamilton

presided, Clinton Wilson, Chairman of the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors, welcomed the group to Modesto. C.L.A. President Thelma Reid talked on the Association's plans for the year and said that we are now in a period of reorganization under the new constitution. Emphasis is on section participation and strong committee work. This is evidenced in Yosemite District by the afternoon program planned by the Section for Work with Boys and Girls, and the committee work being done by John Ward, Library Week Chairman, and Eleanor Wilson, Chairman of the Library Buildings Committee. Miss Reid explained that the theme of the Annual Conference this year, "Librarianship and the Good Life," was chosen because she believes that librarianship is a rewarding and enjoyable profession, and that we must encourage recruitment.

Mrs. Helen Robbins reported on C.L.A. District Membership and Recruitment. C.L.A.'s Recruitment Committee's exhibit was on display and may be borrowed by contacting Roger F. Dettle, Solano County Free Library, Box 1008, Fairfield. John Ward, CLA Library Week Chairman, and Chairman of this district's Public Relations Committee, reported for both committees. A large poster entitled "Cooperation Counts," made under the direction of Miss Eleanor Wilson, was shown and will make the rounds of the other district meetings. Library Week plans for 1957 are well under way and the committee expects to have all materials except the posters available at the Conference in October. The slogan proposed by Miss Wilson, "Try the Library First" has been adopted.

Mrs. Jean Pretorius, Chairman of the District Section for Work with Boys and Girls, stated that work has been proceeding on their three jobs for the year which are: to help plan this meeting, to collect money for the Melcher fund, and to promote consideration of standards. Recess for small talk followed.

Mr. Robert E. Saxe of San Francisco spoke on "Fun In Gardening," and not,

(District Digest . . . page 196)

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

BY N. BARBARA COOK

LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY

One of the projects of the ARCATÁ PUBLIC LIBRARY which has proved quite worth while is the displaying of work from the art departments of the elementary schools of the district. Just now they have a collection of floral spatter prints on their wall. The library encourages the teachers of the younger grades to bring their classes to the library to learn the procedure of becoming a borrower.

EUREKA CITY LIBRARY recently had a very successful showing of pictures by nearby artists. This exhibit entitled "Meet the Humboldt Artist" was sponsored by the local branch of the American Association of University Women and was open to the public for two weeks. This was followed by an extensive display of the work of the children in the elementary schools, arranged by City Schools Art Supervisor.

Miss Sarwat Qureshi, representing the government of Pakistan, visited KINGS COUNTY LIBRARY in connection with her inspection of educational and cultural opportunities for rural populations in this area.

Members of the PTA who have seen the MC HENRY PUBLIC LIBRARY, Modesto in the film "Let's Be Good Citizens at the Library," are coming in now to visit and use the book collection.

SACRAMENTO CITY LIBRARY. The summer reading program for children again will feature the "club" idea, started last year and found to be quite successful . . . The library's TV program will continue to be given every other Monday from 5 to 5:30 p.m. (Channel 10) throughout the summer months . . . A bibliography "Books for Retirement" was distributed at the Hobby Show for Senior Citizens . . . the Golden Autumn Club, the library-sponsored club for senior citizens is soon to observe its fourth anniversary . . . The library will have two small booths at the forthcoming Art Fair: books, records, etc. from the Art and Music Section will be displayed, and a brochure concerning the services of that Section will be distributed.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Over five hundred book lovers attended the preview and party hosted by Francis Victor De Bellis in the Commissioners Room of the Library preceding the opening of the exhibition of Mr. Bellis' collection of rare and valuable books printed by the earliest Italian presses all in the so-called "incunabula" period. The library for the third time was named a co-sponsor in the Senior Citizens' Hobby Show held in the auditorium of The Emporium and manned an information booth, distributing book lists and applications.

SHASTA COUNTY FREE LIBRARY was presented with a gift of twenty-five dollars by the Book Section of the local American Association of University Women. This money will be used to aid the summer reading program for children.

The Soroptomist Club of Whittier planned one meeting at WHITTIER PUBLIC LIBRARY this year with Librarian Margaret Fulmer for a program on "The Library Story from A to Z."

LIBRARY PERSONNEL

Josephine Ramage, Catalog Librarian, has retired after twenty-one years of service in the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LIBRARY. Before coming to Contra Costa County, Miss Ramage worked in the Merced, San Mateo and Solano county library systems. She is a graduate of the University of California School of Librarianship.

Mr. Bernard M. Golumb has been appointed Adult Services Librarian at the HAYWARD PUBLIC LIBRARY. Mr. Golumb is a native San Franciscan, and after graduation from the University of California School of Librarianship worked for the SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY, and more recently as bookmobile librarian for the Dearborn Public Library.

Charles Evans of the '56 class of the U.C. Library School is a new staff member in the Business and Municipal Department, SACRAMENTO CITY LIBRARY.

SAN MARINO PUBLIC LIBRARY has witnessed a few staff changes. Miss Maud Grogan,

assistant librarian since 1945, has retired to make her home in Duluth, Minnesota. She is succeeded by Miss Edna Litch, who will be in charge of the reference department. Mrs. Sarah Voorhees, library staff member since 1953, is the new head of adult services. During World War II she worked as a librarian in the Pacific area with Army Special Services.

TOURING EUROPE

Miss Mildred Dabney, Chief of the Circulation Division of the PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, is taking a three months leave of absence this summer to tour Europe. Mrs. Gertrude Hunt, librarian at the ALLENDALE BRANCH of the PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY, is doing likewise. Then there is Clara E. Breed, Librarian of the SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, who is visiting Europe until the middle of July. In Switzerland her path will cross that of Mrs. Thelma H. Durbin, librarian of the LA JOLLA BRANCH. Annis Young of the Philosophy and Religion Department, LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, has been in Europe since the first of April and will be footloose in Italy, France and England for two months.

WATCH US GROW

The A. K. SMILEY PUBLIC LIBRARY in Redlands has opened a room for teen-age readers. Enthusiastic youth are making this a popular place.

CARPINTERIA BRANCH of the SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LIBRARY will be the recipient of a \$13,165 addition to the library in the Veterans Memorial Building. The major share of the cost will be borne by Santa Barbara County, with the remainder to be allocated by the Carpinteria board of library trustees.

The architect for the new County Court House paid a visit to the HUMBOLDT COUNTY FREE LIBRARY in Eureka this past month and discussed details with Librarian Stephen D. Ewing. The library will be placed on the third floor.

The LINDA VISTA BRANCH of the PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY system, complete with air conditioning, will be erected at the northeast corner of Bryant and Ontario Streets, adjacent to the Linda Vista School. The building will have 3500 square feet of area.

Separate adult's and children's sections will each have an outdoor patio. Of Contemporary design, the structure will be of pre-cast masonry construction and will cost a total price of about \$55,000.

The LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY staff would like to thank all who have helped launch their scholarship fund. The sale of the cookbook, *Cook Notes from the Bibliophiles*, includes 139 of their favorite recipes. Printing expenses are now paid, and it is hoped that a workable fund will be available by next year. For any who have missed the announcement of this attractive collection, it is recommended that they send \$2.00 to Nina Boyle, Cookbook Editor, Long Beach Public Library, for some happy eating adventures.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY has opened two new branch buildings, SOUTH WHITTIER and NORWALK. South Whittier Community Coordinating Council arranged the dedication for the building at 10034 Laurel Avenue. Mrs. Minette Martin, branch librarian, is beginning with a new collection of 13,450 volumes. Norwalk Chamber of Commerce planned proceedings which opened the Norwalk Regional headquarters at 13629 South San Antonio Drive. The book collection of nearly 26,000 was assembled during the last two years largely through the planning of branch librarian G. Calvin Tooker. All construction work is finished at the new SORENSEN BRANCH building at 11405 Rosehedge Drive in the West Whittier area. It is starting out with sufficient space to provide for a 5,000 book stock.

The MORRO BAY BRANCH of the SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY was opened to the public May 3rd. Branch librarian Mrs. Erica Ness and local PTA members were present to welcome visitors.

Mrs. Edna L. Roth, Librarian in Santa Clara County, is pleased to report that a \$160,000 bond issue for a new MOUNTAIN VIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY building was passed. A new location will be selected in the near future.

OXNARD PUBLIC LIBRARY is the proud owner of a new Gerstenslager Pioneer Bookmobile. This means that the library can give added service to residents living (What's Going On Here . . . page 195)

FUN FOR PARENTS

BY GERTRUDE M. CORDTS

A NEW TREND—a parent education program in the library with an emphasis on sharing good books for children in the home! Perhaps so, but not in the Oakland Public Library.

Such a program is a matter quietly taken for granted by its Department of Work with Children as a regular part of the services to children and their parents, along with the storytelling, book reviewing, book talks and advisory work. It has been so for the past 25 years. The Department of Work with Children takes pride upon this accomplishment and its far reaching results. Now, in an anniversary year it is time to tell about the class and perhaps boast a little.

One day recently an attractively groomed, matronly woman came into the Boys' and Girls' Room and asked for "Timothy Titus" wondering if it were still on the shelves. "It begins," she said,

"Timothy Titus Butteryjill
Had a red-roofed house at the
foot of a hill,
And the hill rose up
all green and brown
Like an ice-cream cone
turned upside down,'

but I can't remember what is next!" She was happy to find the book again, remarking, "I learned about the book at a Parents' Class. We read it over and over again in our home and loved it. I wanted to share it with the little ones now." The Parents' Class this grandmother referred to must have been one in 1937 or 1938, for Timothy Titus was new then.

For many years now, the Parents' Class in Children's Literature has been a series

of six discussions about good books for children. The mothers and librarians meet together, traditionally on Wednesday morning at the library in the fall of the year. The District PTA Reading and Home Library Chairman presides, and after opening remarks, a librarian or a guest speaker talks informally about a group of books; then there is time for discussion and questions and finally, the taking home of the books.

Not only is it a matter of pride that the Parents' Classes are about to celebrate their Silver anniversary, but we are proud that they are a fine example of cooperation between the library and the PTA. The annual classes grew out of a need felt by the District Reading Chairman, Mrs. L. E. Spencer, for help in carrying out her PTA duties. She invited the mothers who were reading chairmen in the various schools to meet with her and Miss Nanette Morgan, the children's librarian, and Miss Lucie C. Nye, the Chief of the Branch Department, to learn about children's books. That was in 1931. These mothers were so enthusiastic that the next year they held meetings in both the spring and fall, and extended the classes to all mothers that parents might be introduced "to the fascinating field of children's literature through talks given by leaders on the various phases of the subject."

Now the classes meet only in the fall of the year, and have a carefully and thoughtfully planned program. In the late summer the Home Reading and Library Service Chairman of the 28th District, C C P T and other officers, and the children's librarian meet together to plan the program for the six discussions on topics which are timely and of most interest to the parents. The dates of the meetings are agreed upon—usually the six Wednesday mornings from the 2nd week of October through the middle of November. The library arranges for the speakers or discussion leaders—librarians

ED. NOTE: Miss Cordts came to the Oakland Public Library via the Illinois University Library School, a Bookmobile Library in Southern Ohio, a small-town library in Northern Ohio, and the Children's Department of the Seattle Public Library. She has been active in the A.C.L. of Northern California and is President-elect of the CLA Section of Work with Children and Young People.

from the Oakland Library and neighboring cities, a book-store expert on children's books, a teacher, an author, or even the State Reading Chairman. The meeting place is in the library where books for the topic of the day are on display and are available for borrowing. The library also prepares book lists pertaining to each discussion. The main duty of the Reading Chairman is to handle the publicity and make every effort to reach the mothers in each local unit of the PTA. And then when the big day of the first meeting comes, the Reading Chairman presides. That day is not taken casually—it has been carefully planned and all the leaders concerned hope that a good crowd of mothers will attend, say 75 to 100 mothers.

This past year the first meeting took the title of the Book Week theme: "Let's read more." The children's librarian, in her talk, tried to inspire the mothers to read with the children, and gave suggestions of good books to try. The second meeting on "Sharing books in the home" was more to demonstrate just how to share the books and do a little storytelling. In one meeting, an elementary language-arts supervisor of the Public Schools, Miss Virginia Reid, shared her fine enthusiasm for poetry; "Let's read more poetry." One meeting was devoted to Teen-agers and their interests and books; another, to the books on sex education, reading, reference—the ones parents should know the library has to help them. The last meeting is usually about the new fall books, and those which would make suitable gifts for Christmas are brought to the attention of the class. A special, well told story by one of the library's storytellers or a puppet play is the "plum" at the close of this last session.

Children's magazines, reference books, how-to-do books have been topics, along with discussions of the qualities of a well illustrated picture book. In the early 30's, Forman's book on "Our movie made children" was thoroughly discussed. In the 40's, it was "our comic mad children"; and now in the 50's, the concern is for our T-V reared children!

Books that are especially good for reading aloud with the whole family are promoted. One mother after a Parents' Class borrowed "Mr. Popper's Penguins" and was so apologetic when it had to be renewed. "My husband became so interested in the story when I was reading it to the boys that he asked us not to go on until he comes home again. He travels, you know, so we haven't much time when he's home. But now we'll wait for Daddy to find out what happens to all the penguins! Do you think 'Brightly of the Grand Canyon' the librarian told about would be good for the next book to read together?"

In the opening remarks of the very first class, the Reading Chairman "advised parents to read to their small children and *with* their older ones." That has been the "Theme song" in each succeeding class—to tell parents that it is fun to share with the children the wonderful and lovely children's books.

Another annual message is the one to "build a shelf of good books for each child." As far back as the fourth class the discussions deplored the poor quality of the books which the child in the home claimed for his very own. It was painstakingly pointed out why "Johnny Crow's Garden" was a good picture book; why "200 Best Poems" by Marjorie Barrows was a bargain buy at ten cents. Since then libraries and book stores have had such a wealth of fine and beautiful books for children that to choose from among them is no easy task. A book such as "Crow Boy" has to be pointed out. Mothers still need help—and urging!

One mother said she'd been hearing about these classes for years, and finally attended a series. "Why they're lots of fun," she said. "I wish I'd come before the kids got into high school!" Reading together in the home is so richly rewarding. And it is fun! To bring that discovery to more and more parents has been the desire and the ambition of the Children's Department and the PTA Home Reading Chairman. Together they are ready for another twenty-five years of Parents' Classes.

Academic Library Notes

BY GORDON MARTIN

THE STATE'S academic libraries received a boost recently when the Governor's budget for 1956-57 was approved by the Legislature. Capital outlay items included nearly seven and one-half million dollars for building expansion in five of the State Colleges.

The college libraries benefiting by these appropriations are: Long Beach State College, \$1,500,000 for an addition to provide 1,785 seats and stacks for 80,000 volumes; Los Angeles State College, \$1,530,950 for a permanent library on the Ramona campus, to accommodate 1,550 students and stacks for 165,000 volumes plus the campus clerical pool and mimeographing service; Sacramento State College, \$1,000,000 for an addition to provide 935 seats and stacks for 60,000 volumes; San Diego State College, \$1,680,750 for an addition to provide 2,100 seats and stacks for 126,500 volumes; San Francisco State College, \$1,677,650 for an addition to seat 1,357 students and house 73,000 more volumes; additional appropriations were made for minor improvements in a number of the State College libraries. The budget included only relatively small improvements for the several campus libraries of the University of California.

Richard D. Galloway, Acquisitions Librarian at Humboldt State College, has accepted a two-year appointment as Librarian and Visiting Assistant Professor of Public Administration at the Institute of Administrative Affairs, University of Teheran, Iran. His work will include building and organizing a collection in the field of public administration, and administering a program of translating basic materials into Persian. The Institute is the result of agreement between the U. S. International Cooperation Administration and Iran for the training of future Iranian government employees.

At UC Davis, Carol Raney, cataloger, resigned to join the Yale University staff as senior cataloger of science material.

Ann Hall, a UCB graduate and recent MLS from the Carnegie Library School, joined the Davis staff in July. Davis' circulation rise of 24 percent over last year is one of the results of their student body growth and increased use of the Library.

Mary MacWilliam, Education Librarian at San Francisco State College, recently received her Doctor of Education degree from UCB. SFSC is also proud of their complete run of *The Mask*, which Order Librarian Steve Pickett has pieced together after contacting some fifty Italian bookdealers.

At UC Berkeley, Rex Beckham, intern in administration this past year, has been appointed Anthropology Librarian to head the 22nd branch of the General Library. It was opened July 1 as a department library, to be combined later with Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and City and Regional Planning libraries supervised by Arthur B. Waugh.

One of the finest and most valuable private libraries in the San Francisco Bay Area has been received by the UCB Library, part of the bequest of the late James K. Moffitt of Piedmont, former Regent of the University. Known as the Pauline Fore Moffitt Library, the collection is a memorial to Mr. Moffitt's late wife. Over 1,500 of the 5,000 volumes have been selected for the Rare Books Department, among them one of the rarest of all editions of Horace, the first dated edition printed in Milan in 1474. The collection includes 24 Horace incunabula, as well as 225 books printed in the 15th century. A number of manuscripts are in the collection, including a hymnarium written in England about 1150. About 3,500 volumes of the bequest, those with emphasis on economics, landscape gardening, and history, will be placed in the Library's general collection.

Dwight Humphrey left the Berkeley Order Department at the end of May to

become Chief Bibliographer at the University of Michigan Library.

Dr. Elizabeth Huff and William R. Hawken of the UCB staff left in June for a six-weeks' trip to Korea to study the possibility of microfilming the archives of the Yi Dynasty now at Seoul National University. The archives, in some 160,000 volumes, cover the years 1392-1910. Berkeley's East Asiatic Library, of which Dr. Huff is head, has one of the most extensive Korean collections in this country, frequently used by scholars for historical studies.

William B. Ready, Assistant Director for Acquisition at Stanford, has left that post to become Librarian of Marquette University in Milwaukee. Ready, a former editor of this column, contributed much to the Stanford Libraries in his five years there. Eugene Wu, whose *Leaders of Twentieth-Century China* has appeared as No. 4 of the Hoover Library's Bibliographical Series, has been appointed Assistant Curator of the Chinese Collection at the Hoover Institute.

In March, the Stanford Board of Trustees approved the completion of the main book stack. Plans call for the sixth and seventh stack levels to be completed by the end of summer. The two levels will provide room for about 150,000 additional volumes. Stanford has acquired the library of the late Bernard DeVoto, a collection of some 5,000 volumes of Americana.

Raynard Swank visited New Brunswick, New Jersey in May to address the Advanced Seminar for Library Administrators then held at the Rutgers University Library School.

Grace H. Jordan has retired from the Santa Rosa Junior College Library after twenty-five years of service. She has been there since the library opened.

Mrs. Mary M. Cook, Reference Librarian at Mills College, is taking a leave of absence to do graduate work at the UC Berkeley.

Monterey Peninsula College's new position of Assistant Librarian will be filled in the fall by Gilbert G. Fites, Jr., at present Librarian of Fairmont State College, West Virginia.

Paul Kruse, Librarian of Golden Gate College, has been appointed Thesis Secretary for the College and has prepared an extended *Instructions for the Arrangement and Format of the Thesis*.

A new position of Assistant Circulation Librarian at Chico State College Library will be occupied in September by Donald W. Koepf, who just received a M.S. in L.S. at the Library School, University of Wisconsin.

E. Ben Evans informs us that the Bakersfield College Library will probably be completed in July and will be occupied in August, to be put into use for the fall semester.

UC's Santa Barbara College staff were hosts to a meeting of University of California Assistant Librarians, a two-day discussion of mutual problems and solutions. Representatives from Davis, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Riverside joined with Frazer Poole and Katherine McNabb of Santa Barbara for a pleasant and mutually-beneficial series of meetings. William R. Madden has joined the S.B.C. staff in Reference, having received his MSLS from U.S.C. this year.

The new Coalinga Junior College library will be ready for use in September, according to Librarian Jim Maher.

Tom Buckman, Reference Librarian at Modesto Junior College, has resigned to head the Acquisitions Department of the University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fresno State College Library moved into its new building on the new campus in March. Librarian Henry Madden says their planned move of the 110,000 volumes worked out as predicted. All goes well in the new building except, as usual, the air conditioning. Fresno welcomes visitors and comments.

The Fine Book Room of Occidental College opened in May, a gift of the Braun family in memory of the late Carl F. Braun, Alhambra businessman. Walnut paneling and furnishings resemble a typical English home library. The books on many subjects, are all examples of fine binding and printing, both European and American.

T. Francis Smith, formerly Serials Librarian at Los Angeles City College, has been appointed Librarian following the death of Mrs. Esther Waldron.

East Los Angeles Junior College looks forward to a new library as a part of a general building program this summer.

Chapman College was accredited by the Western Colleges Association this year, according to Librarian Fanny Carlton.

Construction on the new Long Beach City College library is scheduled for the fall. The building will feature a two-deck stack for 65,000 volumes, four reading rooms, group study rooms and stack carrels, plus air conditioning, according to Fred Osborne, Librarian.

USC's School of Library Science has established a program which permits graduates holding its former B.S.L.S. degree to earn the M.S.L.S. degree by completing 15 semester units of additional work. Those holding the B.L.S. from other universities may earn the M.S.L.S. by completing 20 additional semester units at U.S.C.

At the height of the UCLA athletic fuss, a columnist reported that a well-known and enthusiastic old grad of UCLA had admitted, as a member of the Friends of the UCLA Library, he had for years contributed \$6 a year to the University Library. The alumnus hoped that his contribution would not cause Librarian Powell to be barred from playing in the Rose Bowl.

An outstanding Bernard Shaw collection has been presented to the UCLA Library by Kenneth MacKenna. Some 220 items, including first editions of Shaw's printed works, manuscripts, and original caricatures comprise the gift. UCLA's Music Library moved into its beautiful new Music Building; facilities include ten modern listening rooms, two-stack levels, and ample space for the growing collection of music literature, 16,000 musical scores, and 6,000 records. The Oriental Library has moved into the Library Building space recently vacated by the Music Library.

New staff members at UCLA include William Osuga of the Reference Department, a recent Berkeley graduate, and

Everett Wallace of the Engineering Library.

A guide to UCLA's notable collection of Cornelius Cole papers has been issued as *UCLA Occasional Papers*, No. 4, with the title, "Cornelius Cole and the Cole Family, 1833-1943."

Dorothy Crowder has been appointed Head of Circulation at U.S.C. A graduate of University of North Carolina Library School, Miss Crowder worked in Vassar and Berea College libraries and with the Fresno County Library. Leroy Otto, Education Librarian, will be Librarian of Cerritos Junior College in September. Louis Krueger will replace Otto as Education Librarian at U.S.C.

L. Herman Smith, Librarian of Pasadena City College, is now President of the School Library Association of California and is planning a state meeting at Bakersfield in November.

Lloyd Lyman is leaving California Institute of Technology Library in August to work on a Ph.D. at Berkeley. He will be replaced by Evelyn Huston.

A recently voted tax increase in San Bernardino will make possible an addition to the Valley College Library building at some future date, according to Mrs. Edna Bauer, Librarian.

Jewell Coon is retiring as Reference Librarian at Mount San Antonio College this year, having completed 30 years of active service in teaching, counseling and library work.

Chaffey College's new Assistant Librarian will be Mrs. Miriam Bowers, a graduate of Immaculate Heart Library School.

W. Roy Holleman, Librarian of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, was elected Vice-President of the Southern California Chapter, Special Libraries Association.

San Diego Junior College will move to its new location at 14th Avenue and Russ Street, San Diego at the end of the Summer Session. Plans for a separate library on the new campus were cancelled by mutual agreement when it was found it would be too small. The Library will occupy the third floor of the Technical Building on the new campus.

Ten Chances for a Million

BY UARDA WINTON

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA libraries have decided to inject some of the good old carnival "come on" spirit into their exhibits at the Los Angeles County Fair this year to see if it catches more of the interest of the holidaying fair crowds than a straight-away book display.

Realizing that book lovers are already converted to libraries and their wares and will ALWAYS stop and look at books wherever they find them without added inducement, members of PLEASC's (Public Library Executives Association of Southern California) Fair Committee, the sponsoring group, hope they have hit on a gimmick that will win the interest of the others, the ones who can take their books or leave them alone . . . and usually leave them alone.

That "gimmick," explained by the Chairman of the Fair Committee, Raymond M. Holt, Pomona Librarian, is a scheme for the distribution of prizes. "BOOKS, of course!" he said, adding that "the scheme permits Lady Luck to choose the winners . . . ten out of the million who will attend the Fair!"

Since few people can resist the lure of taking a chance on anything free, all will be given such an opportunity, the chance to "take a chance" on ten outstanding books carefully selected to suit five different age groups.

Posters calling attention to the event, which is to be a drawing of ten lucky numbers, and with instructions on how to participate in it, are to be prominently displayed in all of the six library exhibits that are to be set up in five of the buildings on the Pomona Fair Grounds; the Palace of Agriculture, the Junior Fair Building, the Domestic Arts Building, the School Exhibits Grandstand, and the Flower Garden Patio.

The prize books, selected by Caswell

Perry, Burbank Librarian, all contributed by A. C. Vroman, Inc., of Pasadena, will be displayed in one of the glass cases in the Junior Fair Building, the exhibit in charge of the Los Angeles County Public Library, which will also feature books dealing with hobbies for children. The books being offered are:

1. Children, 5-7
 Mother Goose—*Marguerite de Angeli's Book of Nursery and Mother Goose Rhymes* Doubleday, 1954
 Aulair, Ingri & Edgar—*Columbus* Doubleday, 1955
Frog Went a-Courtin'; illus. by Feodor Rojankovsky Harcourt (Caldecott winner)
2. Children, 8-10
 Miers, Earl S.—*Rainbow Book of American History* World, 1955
 Parker, Bertha M.—*Golden Treasury of Natural History* Simon, 1952
 Kipling, Rudyard—*Just So Stories* Doubleday, 1952
3. Children 11-13
 Winston dictionary—*New Winston Dictionary for Young People*; ed. and rev. annually . . . Winston (Latest ed.)
4. Teen-agers, 13-20
 Goode, J. Paul—*Goode's World Atlas; Physical, Political, and Economic Rand* (Latest ed.)
5. Adults
 Webster Dictionary—*Webster's New World Collegiate Dictionary* (Latest ed.)
 Columbia Encyclopedia in one volume (Latest ed.)

Full details of the mechanics of the drawing have not been worked out yet but Edwin Castagna, Long Beach Librarian and Chairman of the Subcommittee In Charge Of The Drawing, and his committee colleagues, are wrestling with the complexities of the matter now.

(Ten Chances . . . page 198)

Ed. Note: Miss Winton is a member of the Public Relations staff of the Los Angeles County Library. Working closely with Miss Greening of that library, she has set forth P.L.E.A.S.C.'s interesting Fair Program.

Why Should C.L.A. Incorporate?

BY PETER T. CONMY

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of C.L.A. in October 1955, voted to incorporate. On November 27, the writer was requested to outline for the council the steps to be taken to bring incorporation about. In presenting his report he pointed out that incorporation must be authorized by the membership of C.L.A. itself. To this end and purpose the following amendment to the association's constitution is proposed:

Amend Article V by adding a new section reading as follows:

Sec. 3. The Executive Board shall bring about the incorporation of the association as a non-profit corporation as provided under the laws of the State of California. The Executive Board and Officers of the association are hereby delegated all powers necessary to make this section effective.

This amendment must be voted upon by the membership either at the annual meeting, or by a mail vote. As incorporation is of interest to the entire membership, this article on the subject is presented. For convenience the discussion will be presented under the following principal topics, namely (1) nature of a corporation, (2) the present legal status of C.L.A., (3) the advantages of incorporation and (4) the requirements for incorporating in California.

Nature of a corporation. A corporation is an artificial person created for a specific purpose. The corporate personality has many of the legal rights and duties of real persons. It is limited to the purpose for which it has been created. It is a means by which a large group of people may conduct business in a singular form. In it the plurality is merged into an artificial person, recognized as a legal entity. One of the best definitions of a corporation is that made by Chief Justice Marshall in the famous Dartmouth College case.

Ed. Note: The question as to whether or not CLA should incorporate has been a recurrent one. Dr. Peter T. Conmy, Librarian of the Oakland Public Library, herewith discusses the pros and cons of the issue.

A corporation is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law. Being the mere creature of law, it possesses only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon its, either, expressly, or as incidental to its very existence. These are such as are supposed best calculated to effect the object for which it was created. Among the most important are immortality, and if the expression may be allowed, individuality; properties by which a perpetual succession of many persons are considered as the same, and may act as a single individual.

Present legal status of C.L.A. The California Library Association organized in 1902 has at the present time the legal status of an Unincorporated Non-Profit Association and operates as such under Sections 21000-21307 of the *Corporations Code*. A non-profit association is defined as follows: (Section 21000)

A non-profit association is an unincorporated association of natural persons for religious, scientific, social, literary, educational, recreational, benevolent, or other purpose not that of pecuniary profit.

At common law a non-profit association was at a legal disadvantage. It could not sue or be sued, it could not hold property, it could not act as a trustee, and could not make a negotiable instrument. Modern statutes have removed some but not all of these disabilities, and the legal disadvantages continue until the organization has been incorporated. At common law the members of an incorporated association were personally liable for the debts of the association. California has removed this liability for debts "contracted or incurred by the association in the acquisition of lands or leases or the purchase, leasing, designing, planning, architectural supervision, erection, construction, repair, or furnishing of build-

(CLA Incorporation . . . page 200)

SHOULD LIBRARIES ENGAGE IN ADULT EDUCATION?

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS an increasing need has been felt by libraries in this state for an institute on adult education. Libraries are well aware of the broad adult education movement which has gained considerable momentum throughout the nation. In many parts of the country leadership has been taken by libraries, while in others, as in California, the public education system has taken the initiative.

With relatively limited facilities and resources libraries, of course, wish to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort or materials. Therefore, before a state-wide adult education program can be worked out for libraries, it would seem necessary to determine the role of libraries in adult education. For this reason the Adult Education Committee of CLA is proposing an institute to meet in the Fall of 1956 or Spring of 1957.

With the cooperation of the University of California School of Librarianship the institute shall have as its principal objective the bringing together of fifty or more librarians in this state who are engaged or interested in adult education to participate in a series of practical meetings to:

- 1) Discuss the library's role in adult

Ed. Note: This tentative announcement of plans was prepared by Edwin Castagna, Chairman of the Adult Education Committee, and Edward A. Wight, University of California School of Librarianship. The institute grew out of a workshop proposed some time ago to instruct librarians in the methods used in making community studies.

education, giving particular attention to the philosophy of adult education;

- 2) Review and evaluate the program of adult education now being carried out in several California libraries;

- 3) Assist participants in formulating an adult education program for their own libraries;

- 4) Outline future steps to be taken by the CLA Education Committee to implement the findings of this institute.

Polling this institute it will then be possible to determine whether or not a second workshop should be held to solve specific problems in adult education, such as the conducting of a community survey or study to determine the adult education role of a library in a particular community.

This will be the first institute of its kind to be held in California. It should provide for those concerned with library adult education an exceptional opportunity to hear of new developments in the field, as well as to discuss currently successful practice.

Since we have the assurance of assistance and participation from national leaders in adult education, librarians of this state will have an unrivaled opportunity as a result of this workshop. Personnel of the ALA Library-Community Project which is engaged in pioneering adult education work, will supply information of particular interest and value.

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THE POLLEN PATH: A Collection of Navajo Myths.

Margaret Schevill Link. Twelve myths reflecting essentials of Navajo religion and culture, from printed sources and oral versions given by medicine men. Includes considerable information on song, sand paintings, and dance, including translations of chants. A commentary in terms of Jungian psychology is supplied by Dr. Joseph L. Henderson of the Stanford University School of Medicine. Color frontispiece reproduces sand painting from Blessing Chant. *Pub. date, May 28, '56. \$6.00*

FRAY JUNIPERO SERRA: The Great Walker.

MacKinley Helm. "Symphonic biography" of 47 episodes celebrating virtues, achievements of Father Serra, the Spanish Franciscan missionary and founder of the chain of missions in Alta California. In form, the work is a libretto (without music), combining spoken passages with verse intended for singing. The subtitle refers to journeys Serra made afoot to carry Christianity to the California Indians. *Pub. date, April 16, '56. \$4.00*

STANFORD SHORT STORIES 1956.

Edited by Wallace Stegner and Richard Scowcroft. The annual compilation from the Creative Writing Center, Stanford University, will again present examples of short stories written by students in their course of study at the center. Published and unpublished works are included, together with essays by each contributor describing the genesis of his story and the problems encountered in writing it. *Pub. April, '56. \$3.50*

GROUPS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert A. Horn defines the role of voluntary groups in a democratic society, from the point of view of their constitutional rights and legal duties. Suggests principles of the constitutional law of association emerging from the Supreme Court's decision in this field, tracing application of these principles in cases concerning churches, labor unions, political parties, pressure groups, and subversive organizations. Examines creative efforts of the Court in light of contemporary theories. *Pub. date, May 21, '56. \$3.00*

ESSAYS ON SCIENCE by HERMAN AUGUSTUS SPOEHR.

Compiled by Alexander Spoehr and Hortense Spoehr Miller. Lectures and articles on philosophical problems faced by modern scientists by H. A. Spoehr (1885-1954), who was known for investigations in photosynthesis, forestry, and the metabolism of cacti. Includes a biographical appreciation by the editors, a study of Spoehr's scientific background by James H. C. Smith, and a bibliography of his publications compiled by W. A. Pestell. Foreword by C. Stacy French. *Pub. date, April 27, '56. \$5.00*

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SOUTHWEST LIBRARIES (from page 158)

We will spread wide the spirit of devoted service of Schmidt in his San Diego hide house a hundred and twenty years ago. We will stimulate further the generous impulse ready to express itself among second and third generation Southwesterners who have proved in Santa Barbara, Lovington, Carlsbad and Salt Lake City and elsewhere that they wish to return in gratitude a part of the riches they and their pioneer forebears have acquired. We will be creating a library service proportionate to the magnificence of the region in which we are lucky enough to live. This should be our response to the challenge of the Southwest.

POWER AND GLORY . (from page 161)

good a library as the one housed in a boxcar in Ashfork, Arizona,

And so I come last to the woman we honor tonight, a woman whose twenty years of service to the Free Public Library have been years of intelligence, devotion, energy, and intellectual courage. Twenty years of depression, war, prosperity, and some hope, some fear, years of growth and change, through all of which she has taken the sure middle course which all good librarians take, standing at the calm heart of the whirlwind; as librarian never being partisan or political, preserving the library as a place of free inquiry, where people may seek the truth that will make them happier individuals and more useful citizens.

I have not dwelled on her background or her biography, nor have I spoken of her personally lest her modesty be offended, but I rejoice in the typical American experience which she symbolizes: born in the Dakotas, schooled in the Northwest, employed in Ohio and France, in New York and New England, then bringing it all to flower and to fruit in Pasadena, in that glorious line of service which began with Sarah Merritt and Nellie Russ, then Jeannette Drake, followed by Doris Hoyt, and now will be continued by Marjorie Donaldson. If books are the power, then surely ladies are the glory—God bless them all, and this one in particular in whose honor tonight we all bring our gifts of affectionate thanks.

SAFARI TO SAN DIEGO . . .

(from page 167)

Visitors spending only a few hours in Mexico may bring back to this country merchandise worth \$7.50-\$10 (depending on types of goods). No special papers are required for native-born Americans but naturalized citizens should carry their naturalization papers with them. (We don't want to lose you). The Jai Alai Cafe where the dinner will be held is located in the Fronton Palacio where the chef is famous for steaks and lobster as well as spicy Mexican dishes.

While it is fun to bring your own car, there is the ever-present parking problem to consider. Since San Diego has excellent public transportation, it's not necessary.

These four days will offer lots of fun as well as stimulating professional experiences, so mark the dates on your calendar and plan to learn about "librarianship and the good life" this fall in San Diego.

Also from *Chino*: Ten year old boy: "Have you got a book that tells how my insides work?"—*San Bernardino Co. Library Newsletter*.

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NEW HORIZONS . . . (from page 173)

This year's budget request, that is fiscal 1956-57, includes provision for Central headquarters to be obtained five or so years hence. An additional half-cent is requested to allow for the building up of a fund that will enable us to house headquarters in a county-owned structure. In all this there is a considerable amount of planning. The Central building will require at least a year's study before plans can be set upon a firm basis. The reorganization plan must be worked out in detail and a precise program established for Central's function. The building cannot be designed until, of course, we know what purposes it will be planned to serve. Our present estimate is for a structure of 50,000 square feet for working space, a building which can be shared with the County Superintendent of Schools and possibly one of the smaller departments such as Parks and Recreation. By joining with another department a great saving can be effected in regard to elevators, hall space, meeting rooms and other facilities. The Central Library would be located in the Civic Center and form one of the group of buildings now being programmed there.

As with so many other libraries, institutions of learning and industries in this area, we find ourselves at an extremely exciting point in our history. Present problems are bearing in on us with considerable weight, the future is always in mind with imagination almost strained to picture what our facility should be ten, twenty, or thirty years from now. Demands on us now are for planning and study, imagination and precision estimating. Putting all this together it can be said that the County Public Library is gaining in strength and resources, it is maturing, and within the next decade we are confident that today's aims and goals will be very close to realization. Ten years hence there will be new horizons!

Fontana had a request by a 9th grade student for "Reader's Guide to Professional Literature"! — *San Bernardino County Library Newsletter.*

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE . . .

(from page 182)

in the fringe areas of the city. There remains one problem—books. With the circulation on this unit amounting to between 1400-1600 a week the book stock in the children's department is depleted.

One outgrowth of the Pomona Valley area workshop (molecular group discussion) on Library Standards, held at Pomona in April, was the organization of cooperative inter-library film service now under way among public libraries in the Valley. The POMONA PUBLIC LIBRARY, which has a vigorous film department, is the proposed center for the cooperative program.

REDWOOD CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY has just been leased some land on a school ground adjacent to a large shopping area for the erection of a branch library to be called the SCHABERG MEMORIAL LIBRARY. Mrs. Schaberg left the library a considerable amount of money which was invested in government bonds just matured. The architect has been appointed and preliminary plans are being drawn up for the building which should be ready for construction by the first of August.

Library administrators in Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito counties have organized the Library Executives of the Monterey Bay Area. The purpose of the group, which will meet bi-monthly, is to further cooperative projects in the area and promote an exchange of ideas. Howard Samuelson, Library Director of the SALINAS PUBLIC LIBRARY, has been named Chairman of the group.

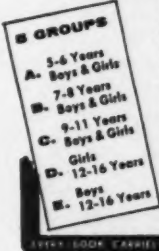
The Board of Trustees of the SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY has approved a Book Selection Policy Statement which drew favorable community response. The Board also approved the purchase of a new bookmobile to be delivered about November.

The new WESTLAKE-BROADMOOR BRANCH of the DALY CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY and the SAN MATEO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY (a cooperative venture) is situated in rented store quarters in the Westlake shopping center area, and will ultimately house about 5,000 volumes.

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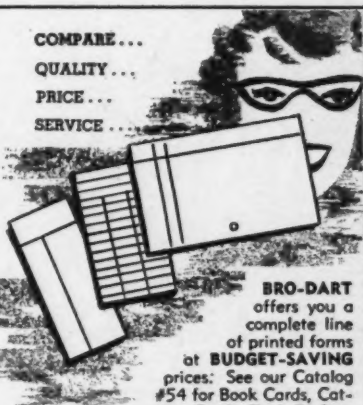
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DISTRICT DIGEST . . . (from page 180)

as he said he was once introduced, "Fun In The Garden." He delighted and charmed his audience with stuttering stories, being a stutterer himself. He knew Sidney Mitchell very well as a gardener and as an author and said that he had positive opinions about gardening, especially about the relation of a plant to its environment. In speaking of the literature of the garden he mentioned Chaucer, Shakespeare, Wilson, Fairchild and the one that has been most useful to him, "The English Rock Garden," by Robbins. He gave humorous and interesting examples of the various appeals of gardening, including creative, artistic, collective, spiritual and escape.

Following the luncheon, Mr. John O. Tostevin, of Monterey Library Board, Section Vice-President of the Trustees, read greetings from President Dr. Gray and told about the correspondence course which is sponsored jointly by the ALA and the University of Chicago, studying "How to be a Good Library Board Member."

During luncheon a collection was taken for the Frederick G. Melcher Scholarship Fund which totaled \$40.90.

In the afternoon the Section for Work with Boys and Girls met in the McHenry Library, with Mrs. Jean Pretorius presiding. Miss Katherine Chastain and Mrs. Betty Polson discussed "Cooperation Between School and Public Librarians." Miss Juliana Bissett and Miss Helen Kremer demonstrated book talks in the elementary, junior and senior high schools. "Standards and Work With Boys and Girls" was then considered by Mrs. Pretorius, Mrs. Mildred Herndon, Miss Alice Hannah, and Mrs. Constance Davis. Everyone appreciated the opportunity to see the new children's books in the Vroman's Booktrailer.

Meanwhile, at the Hotel, Carl Hamilton presented Tom Buckman, Assistant Librarian at the Modesto Junior College who gave a good description of Swedish Libraries. He told of the Swedish method of book distribution and why the book is of such great value in Swedish life.

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Mr. Harold Walt, Assistant Director of the University of California Extension spoke on "University Extension" and reminded us that in 1887, ALA urged formal adult education.

In keeping with the emphasis of the year on standards, the program concluded with a panel discussion on "What, No Branches?" Members were John Smith, Moderator, Miss Amy Boynton, Mrs. Margaret Van Dussen, Miss Margaret Klausner, Miss Nelle Minnick, Miss Eleanor Wilson, and Carl Hamilton. Different points of view were expressed but two points of agreement were noted: we cannot get universal agreement but we can accept the range of the standards, and they are best used as a statement of objectives.

Baseball is said to be the great American pastime. The library tyro begs to differ. Reading is the great American pastime. It is past time that people began trying a little of it.—*Univ. of Washington "Library Information."*

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TEN CHANCES . . . (from page 188)

Decisions, including when and where the drawing is to take place, how the winners are to be notified or their prizes dispatched to them, will be made at their July 24 meeting.

Book lists tying in with the themes of the various six exhibits will be available for the taking in all the exhibit booths. A detachable stub on every book list, properly numbered with adequate space for the holder's identification, will be the ticket to be dropped into any one of a number of deposit containers.

And right there, in that matter of the location of the containers, is exposed the committee's next step in their grand strategy of innoculating Fair-Goers with the germ of Library-itis. For they have decreed **NO CONTAINERS AT THE FAIR!** The person who has stopped to observe the exhibit, picked up a book list, discovered the stub, decided "that's for me!" will be forced to do one more thing before he guarantees his chance at the prizes: **HE OR SHE WILL HAVE TO MAKE**

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A TRIP TO A LIBRARY in order to deposit the ticket.

All participating libraries, and the roll-call includes the majority in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange, Riverside and Imperial counties, will have individual containers within their own libraries, and those will be the only containers. If a Fair visitor from Up North, or any territory beyond the boundaries of the libraries involved, takes his competing stub to his own library, it is hoped the librarian there will accept it and mail it to Alberta Schaefer, Ontario Public Library so it can be included in the drawing. Undoubtedly there will be such occurrences!

As much advance exploitation as possible is being planned for the event. Posters advertising the drawing are being prepared by the Glendale Library. They will be distributed to all participating libraries and prominently displayed in their reading rooms weeks in advance of the Fair's opening date, September 14.

(Ten Chances . . . page 200)

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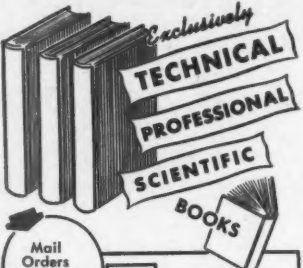
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TEN CHANCES . . . (from page 199)

Catherine Greening, Los Angeles County Public Library, is supervising design and placement at television stations of a series of four or five slides advertising the event. Weekly news stories calling attention to the project are being prepared for release just prior to and during the Fair. Spot radio announcements will be offered the various radio stations.

The Committee feels it has a new idea and is making the effort to "make the most of it."

In the meantime thought and imagination are being devoted to the exhibits with the intention of making them more interesting and appealing than ever before.

This will mark the seventh consecutive year Southern California libraries have gone to the Fair.

CLA INCORPORATION . . .

(from page 189)

ings or other structures, to be used for the purposes of the association."

The advantages of incorporation. The advantages of incorporating a nonprofit association are to be found in the enumeration of powers of non-profit corporations. These are

- (a) sue and be sued.
- (b) make contracts
- (c) receive property by devise or bequest, and acquire and hold all property, real or personal
- (d) act as trustee under any trust incidental to the principal objects of the corporation
- (e) convey, exchange, lease, mortgage, encumber, transfer upon trust, or otherwise dispose of all property, real or personal
- (f) borrow money, contract debts and issue bonds, notes and debentures, and secure the payment or performance of its obligations.
- (g) do all other acts necessary or expedient for the administrator of the affairs and attainment of the purposes of the corporation.

Requirements for Incorporating in California. The problem is to convert California Library Association which at present is a non-profit association into a non-profit

corporation as authorized by *Corporations Code*, Section 9202. The steps necessary to incorporate are as follows:

- (1) File Articles of Incorporation. These shall include
 - (a) The name of the corporation.
 - (b) The primary business in which the corporation is engaged.
 - (c) The county in which the principal office is located.
 - (d) The number of directors which shall not be less than three, and the names of the first directors (Section 301).
- (2) The directors named in the articles shall sign them personally. These signatures must be acknowledged by a notary (Section 307).
- (3) Articles are filed with the Secretary of State, "The corporate Existence begins upon the filing of the articles and continues perpetually unless otherwise expressly provided by law" (Section 308).

Execution of articles: unincorporated association. When an unincorporated non-profit association is incorporated the articles are executed in accordance with Sec. 9304b which provides that this shall be done by the presiding officer and secretary "or by at least a majority of its governing board or body, and there shall be attached thereby the affidavit of the submitting officer, board or body that the association has duly authorized its incorporation and has authorized said officer, board or body, to execute the articles of incorporation."

A review of the legal theory of modern corporations, a consideration of the best accepted forms of business organization as well as many other practical considerations, favor the incorporation of California Library Association as a non-profit corporation. Indeed the language of the *Corporations Code* itself seems to encourage the conversion of non-profit associations into non-profit corporations. As a non-profit corporation, California Library Association would be in a stronger legal position than at present, with power to make promissory notes, act as trustee of funds, accept gifts by bequest and devise, enjoy a perpetual succession and numerous others.

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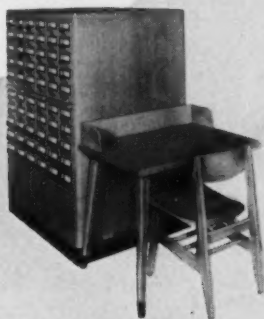
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